

**Vol - 6****Hind Islamic History*****1-Muslim Kingdom in Hind******Khilafat-e-Rashida Period******Khilafat-e-Banu Umaiya Period******Khilafat-e-Banu Abbas Period******2-Moghal Kingdom in Hind***

## HIND-ISLAMIC HISTORY

### 1-Muslim Kingdom in Hind

**1st. Ancient Civilization:- Starts from Babul/Babylon & Nenva.**

**2nd. Ancient Civilization:- Starts from Egypt & Hind/India.**

### Hind/Indian Civilization

*The history of this civilization is very old and very little is known about it.*

*The people in the start were uncivilized and illiterate, but gradually they developed some qualities & knowledge, such as Waidanat/Medical treatment, Philosophy, Astronomy & Palmistry.*

**Muslims** arrived in **Hind** and gave them knowledge & correct belief, such as

**Unity of God, Equality of human rights, nice behavior & Literacy.** Also prevented them from **Killing of daughters, Burning to death of widows, but rather getting them married.**

**A kingdom** was established and fighting of local rulers was finished.

**Learning** was made common due to which great religious, literary & scientific scholars came out.

**In the beginning of Islamic era few famous scholars came out from Sindh-Hind.**

### Islamic History of Hind

#### Khilafat-e-Rashida Period

#### Umar Farooq RA. Period

**15H-Usman bin Abul Aas RA-Ruler of Bahrain & Oman** sent his brother **Mugheera to Deebal.** He fought and came victorious.

#### Usman Ghani RA. Period

**Abdullah bin Amir RA. Governor of Iraq** sent **Hakeem bin Jibila** to the border of **Hind** to collect information about **Hind.** He came back and reported that "In **Hind** water is little, dates are of cheap quality, looters are brave, if the army is less, will be destroyed and if more, will die with hunger. **Usman RA** did not sent any army.

#### Ali RA. Period

**39H-Harris bin Murra Abdi** entered from **Frontier** and arrested thousands of fighters.

**42H-He** advanced to **Qiqan/Qallat**, where he and his people were killed in the fight except few.

#### Khilafat Banu Umaya Period

#### Ameer Muavia RA. Period

**44H-Mohallab bin Abi Safra** attacked on **Bana & Alahwar** the city located between Multan & Kabul. **Mohllab** killed 18 **Turks** and defeated them.

**-Abdullah bin Amir-Governor Iraq** made **Abdullah bin Sawar-Governor of Sindh.** He attacked on **Qayqan** and returned victorious with lot of booties. He presented Qayqani horses to **Ameer Moavia RA.** He reattacked on **Qayqan** but was killed by **Turkish army.**

**-Ziyad bin Abu Sufyan** made **Sanan bin Salma, Ruler of Sindh.** He was a god fearing person. He captured **Makran** and developed a big city. He settled there and established Islamic rules.

**Then Ziyad made Rashid bin Umar, Governor of Sindh.** He came to **Makran** and captured **Qayqan.** Then he attacked on **Mayad** tribe the pirates of **Sindh**, where he was killed. **Sanan bin Salma** took over the command. He was made the **Governor of Sindh** for two years.

**-Abbad bin Ziyad** attacked via **Sajistan** and captured **Rozbar, Seestan, Qandhar.**

**-Then Ziyad made Munzir bin Jarood, Governor of Hind border.** He captured **Buqan, Qayqan & Qusdar** and died in **Qusdar.**

**-Ubaidullah bin Ziyad** made **Ibne Qari, Ruler of Hind border.** He captured **Sindh** after severe fights.

#### Abdul Malik bin Marwan Period

**Hajjaj-Governor of Iraq made Saeed bin Aslam, Governor of Hind border.** Then he made Muja-aa bin Saar, Governor. He captured Qandabeel and died after a year in Makran.

**Then Mohammed bin Haroon was made Governor.**

**Victory of Sindh:-**

Some arab traders died in **Sirandep** island. The kind king of Sirandep returned their family to Iraq by ship with valuable gifts for **Waleed bin Abdul Malik**. On the way at **Deebal** the police of Raja Dahir looted the goods and arrested the women & children. One woman cried out " **Oh Hajjaj help us.**" This news reached Hajjaj.

Hajjaj sent **Abdullah Aslami** with 6,000 army but he was defeated and martyred. Then he sent **Budayl bin Bijilly**. He fell down from the horse and martyred.

**Waleed bin Abdul Malik Period**

**Victories by Mohammed bin Qasim:-**

Third time Hajjaj sent his very young nephew **Mohammed bin Qasim of only 17 years age** with 6,000 army and made him the **Governor of Sindh**.

**Mohammed bin Qasim came to Makran** prepared his army and advanced towards **Sindh**.

**Letter of Hajjaj to Mohammed bin Qasim:-**

**Wherever you camp dig trenches all around. Most of the night spend in worshipping.**

**Install the catapult named Urus, aiming towards the temple-----**

**93H-He captured Qanzpur (Panjgur).** Then Armabeel(Arman Bela).

**94H-Sieged Deebal city**, stoned with the great catapult captured the city. Constructed a **Jama masjid** and settled 4,000 muslims. Captured the cities on way.

**95H-Crossed river Sindh** fought fiercely with **Raja Dahir**. **Raja Dahir** was killed in the battlefield. He advanced victorious defeated the queen in **Darawarh**. Then he defeated Jai Singh s/o Raja Dahir.

**95H-Captured Sadandri, the people became muslim.** Captured **Ror** and constructed a **Jama masjid**.

**96H-Captured Sika** crossed river Biyas and captured **Multan**.

**The gold obtained from Multan was dumped in a room of size 30'x24'.** Therefore **Multan was called the "Mine of gold" by Arabs.**

**The total booty obtained from Sindh valued 12,000,000 Dirham.**

In Multan he heard the news of **death of Hajjaj**.

**96H-He advanced towards Keeraj**, captured the cities on way and defeated **Raja Dohar of Keeraj** and killed him.

**Waleed died and kindled the light of Islam in Sindh by Mohammed bin Qasim.**

**Hajjaj advices to Mohammed bin Qasim were remarkable, which was full of piety, to obey & establish complete Islamic rules. Due to which Islam spread in Hind and people loved Mohammed bin Qasim.**

**In one of his letter he writes to Mohammed bin Qasim:-** Never be reluctant in offering 5 times salat. Be humble and weep in front of Allah while you are in Takbeer, Qirat, Qyam & Quood, Ruku & Sojud. Always remain busy in reciting Quran. Make zikr of Allah and ask help from Allah. If you will depend on the mercy of Allah, you will be surely successful. All your actions in establishing the government should be in accordance of Islamic laws. Always fulfill your promises and take care of the rights of general public.

**Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik Period**

**Sulaiman made Yazeed bin Abi Kabsha, Governor of Sindh.** He arrested Mohammed bin Qasim. People of **Hind** wept on the arrest of Mohammed bin Qasim. **Saleh-Governor of Iraq** killed Mohammed bin Qasim because Hajjaj killed his brother **Adam who was a khariji**.

**Umar bin Abdul Azeez Period**

**99H-Umar nominated Amar bin Muslim Bahili Ameer of Sindh** and sent messages to the leaders of the tribes inviting them to Islam. Most of the wise leaders accepted Islam, amongst them was the son of Raja Dahir, Jai Singh.

#### Hisham bin Abdul Malik Period

**107H-Junaid bin Abdur Rehman** was made Ameer of Hind. He captured Marwar, Gujarat and reached till the border of Kashmir.

**111H-Junaid** was made Governor of Khurasan and Tameem bin Zayd was nominated Governor of Hind. He was an unsuccessful ruler and died earlier.

**Hakam bin Awana Kalbi** was made Governor. He developed a fort type city named **Mahfuz** and maintained peace in the territory. Then he captured some more territories and developed a new city **Mansura** and made the capital of Islamic State.

**121H-Hakam** was killed in a battle. **Amar bin Mohammed bin Qasim** was made Governor of Hind. He killed **Marwan bin Yazeed bin Mohallab** in a fight and crushed the riot. He maintained peace in the territory.

#### Waleed bin Yazeed Period

**125H-Yazeed bin Erar** became Governor of Hind. He was the last governor of Amvi Period.

#### Marwan bin Mohammed period

**130H-Mansur bin Jamhur Kalbi** killed Yazeed bin Erar and formed his independent kingdom.

#### Khilafat Banu Abbas Period

##### Saffah Period

**134H-Musa bin Kaab Tamimi** attacked with 12,000 army defeated Mansur. Mansur flew away in the desert where he died with thirst. **Musa** nominated his son **Aiynia** and returned to Iraq.

**Aiynia** was unsuccessful in controlling the Arab tribal riots.

#### Mansur Period

**142H-Umar bin Hafs** was sent as Ruler. **Aiynia** revolted. **Umar** arrested him and was sent to Khalifa, but on the way he was killed. In this period **Shiyi & Khariji** preachers came in Sindh. **Umar** supported **Shiyi**. **Khariji** returned back but **shiyi** continued preaching. **Abdullah al Ashtar bin Nafs Zakiya** started preaching **shiyism**.

**151H-Khalifa Mansur** came to know about **Abdullah al Ashtar** so he ordered for his arrest. Another supporter in the name of **Ashtar** was sent to the capital where he was assassinated.

**Khalifa Mansur** sent **Umar** as Ruler of Africa and sent **Hisham bin Amar Salbi** as Ruler of Sindh and ordered for the arrest of **Ashtar**, but he also supported him. His brother **Safih bin Amar Salbi** attacked and killed **Ashtar**.

**Hisham** captured **Bahruch, Multan & Qandhar** and returned back to **Iraq** where he died.

**157H-Mobad bin Khalil Tamimi** was made Ruler. He died in 159H.

**159H-Ruh bin Hatim** was made Ruler. He was called back same year.

**160H-Bustum bin Umar** was made Ruler. He was also called back.

**161H-Ruh** was again sent to Sindh, but soon he was called back.

**161H-Nasar bin Mohammed** was sent as Ruler. He was also called back.

**161H-Mohammed bin Sulaiman** was sent as Ruler. He went back.

**161H-Nasar** was again sent to Sindh. He was again called back

**161H-Zahar bin Abbas** was sent. He was also called back.

**161H-Nasar** came third time and he remained till 164H and died.

**164H-Lais bin Zareef slave of Mehdi** came with the army and crushed the riots.

### Haroon Rasheed Period

170H-**Salim Younusi** was sent as Ruler of Sindh. He ruled for 4 years.  
 174H-**Ishaq bin Sulaiman Hashmi** came, he died same year.  
 175H-**Yousuf bin Ishaq** became the Ruler.  
 176H-**Taifur bin Abdullah** came. Riots again started.  
 177H-**Jabir Ashas Taee** came. He was unsuccessful.  
 178H-**Saeed bin Sulaim** came.  
 179H-**Eisa bin Jafar** came. He was also unsuccessful.  
 180H-**Abdur Rehman** came. He was also unsuccessful.  
 181H-**Ayub bin Jafar** came. He was also unsuccessful.  
 184H-**Daud bin Yazeed Mohallabi** came. He crushed the arab tribal riots and ruled successfully for 20 years and died in 205H.

### Mamoonur Rasheed Period

205H-**Basheer s/o Daud** was made the Ruler on condition to pay tax. After some years he stopped paying tax.  
 211H-**Mamoon** sent **Hajib bin Saleh** but he was defeated by **Basheer**.  
 213H-**Anan bin Ubad Salbi** came and arrested **Basheer** and took him to **Baghdad**.  
 214H-**Moosa bin Yahya bin Khalid Barmaki** came and ruled upto 218H.

### Motasim bin Haroon Period

218H-**Imran bin Moosa** came.

### Wasiq billah Period

227H-**Eitakh Turkish** became ruler.

### Motawakal Period

232H-**Haroon bin Abi Khalid** became ruler. **Umar bin Abdul Aziz Habari** killed **Ibne Khalid** and became ruler. **Khalifa** awarded him the Rulership. The arab tribes started fight. The **Hindu Raja's** took benefit and captured most of the territories. Now two muslim rulership was formed one in **Mansura** and the other in **Multan**.

**Following Arab tribes settled in Sindh:-**

- Banu Bana in Multan.**
- Hebari Qureishi in Mansura.**
- Banu Saqeef in Bhakar Alwar.**
- Banu Tameem, Abbasi, Siddiqi, Farooqi, Usmani, Ashari, Banu Asad, Banu Utba, Sadaat** etc. Due to inter marriage and combined living the arab tradition changed into Sindhi tradition and the names also distorted.

240H-**Umar bin Abdul Aziz Hebari of Qureish** formed independent government and became the **Ruler of Sindh**. He ruled for 30 years and died.

270H-**Abdullah** his son became the ruler.

279H-**When Fatimi kingdom** was formed in **Egypt**, **Mehdi** sent his first preacher **Hasheem** brother of Preacher **Abul Qasim bin Farrukh** came to **Sindh** for preaching shiyyism.

363H-**Haleem bin Shaban of Fatimi kingdom** came with big army and captured **Multan**.

370H-**Sumra tribe of Sindh** accepted **Ismaeeli religion**.

401H-**Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi** captured **Multan** and ended the **Ismaeeli kingdom** in **Multan**.

401H-**Sumra tribe** captured **Mansura** from **Hebari tribe**.

419H-**Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi** captured **Mansura** and ended **Ismaeeli kingdom**.

419H-**Fatimi Imam of Egypt** gave the title of **Shaikh** to **Sumra tribe**.

421H-**Sultan Mahmood** died. Since then **Sumra tribe** was trying to capture **Multan**

444H-**Sumra Shaikh** took the benefit of fight between **Ghaznavi family** and captured **Sindh & Multan**.

571H-**Sultan Mohammed Ghauri** captured Multan. **Sumra Shaikh** settled in Ach.

574H-**Ghauri** captured Ach and **Sindh & Multan** came under the **Capital Delhi**.

752H-**Huma tribe** took over the power from **Sumra Shaikh**(Ismaeeli).

### Ghaznavi Kingdom

366H-581H(976-1185AD)=215 yrs.

#### Sultan Alaptageen

**Alaptageen** was one of the Ameer of **Samania kingdom**. He remained commander in chief of **Khurasan**.

He came to **Ghazni** and formed his independent kingdom.

#### Sultan Subuktageen

**Subuktageen** was the son-in-law of **Alaptageen** and from the generation of **Nausherwan Adil**.

366H-**Subuktageen** took over the power after the death of **Alaptageen**.

367H-**Raja Jaipal of Punjab** attacked on **Subuktageen** with huge army of elephant.

**Subuktageen** with his young son **Mahmood** came with the **Turks** in the battlefield. Due to heavy snowfall **Raja Jaipal** surrendered and made peace treaty on payment of 1 million dirham and 50 elephants. **Raja Jaipal** came back to **Hind** and arrested the messengers of **Subuktageen** and refused the payment agreed on.

**Subuktageen** at once attacked on **Hind**. **Raja Jaipal** took help of the army of **Delhi, Qannauj & Kalenjer**. Both the army fought bravely between **Khayber & Peshawar**. **Hindi army** was defeated and the territory upto **Peshawar** was captured by **Subuktageen**.

#### Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi s/o Subuktageen

388H-421H(998-1030AD)=33 yrs.

#### Qualities

He was a great Muslim Conqueror.

He never compelled the hindus to accept **Islam**. They entered in **Islam** by their own will and wish.

He never dismantled the temples during peace time.

He gave officers rank to the hindus in the army & in his court.

He was no less a great scholar. Persian was his mother tongue. He also knew Arabic.

He had the knowledge of **Fiqqa, hadees & history of Arab & Ajam/Non arab**.

He honoured the scholars and gave handsome salaries to them.

He also established a big library.

**Sultan Mahmood** attacked all around his kingdom and expanded his kingdom.

390H(1000AD)-He attacked on Southern **Hind** defeated the **Jats** and captured the border districts.

391H(1001AD)-He fought with **Raja Jaipal** and arrested him. He paid tax and freed himself and then he haded over the kingdom to **Anandpal** and burnt himself to death.

395H(1005AD)-He captured **Bheera**. The ruler flew away and suicided.

396H(1006AD)-He captured **Multan**.

398H(1007AD)-He punished **Sikhpal s/o Anandpal** who accepted **Islam** and then reverted.

399H(1008AD)-He defeated the joint army of all the **Raja's of Hind**. He captured the **Fort of Nagar Kot** and collected valuable jewels from the temples as booty.

401H(1010AD)-He came to **Multan** and arrested **Abul Futuh Daud**.

404H(1013AD)-He took over the **Fort Nanduna** from **Raja Bheempal**.

405H(1014AD)-He captured **Thanisra**.

406H(1015AD)-He returned from **Kashmir** unsuccessful.

409H(1018AD)-He captured **Qanauj & Mathra**.

413H(1022AD)-He captured **Punjab** and made his slave **Ayaz**, first **Ruler of Lahore**.

**414H(1023AD)-He captured *Gawalyar & Kalanjar*.**

**416H(1025AD)-He attacked on the temple of *Somnat*.**

**417H(1026AD)-He captured the *temple & Gujrat*.**

**417H(1026AD)-He crushed the pirates of *Multan*.**

**419H(1027AD)-He crushed the riots of *Jat*.**

**Ultimately he captured the province of *Punjab, Sindh & Multan*. *Kashmir, Qannauj, Kalenjar, Gawalyar & Gujrat* were paying tax. From the temples he collected lots of wealth. In the temple of *Somnat* there was a chain of gold weighing 7 tones in which bells were hanging. The chandeliers were lightened by jewels & Almas.**

#### **Sultan Mohammed Ghaznavi**

**421H-1030AD**

**Took over power after the death of *Sultan Mahmood*.**

**His brother *Masood* attacked and arrested him and took over power.**

#### **Sultan Masood Ghaznavi**

**421H-432H(1030-1041AD)=11 yrs.**

**424H-He captured the *Fort Sarasti in Kashmir*.**

**425H-Commander in chief *Ahmed Nialatgeen* started attacks and captured upto *Banaras* and became independent.**

**426H-*Masood* sent a hindu commander *Salar Tilak*. He attacked with the help of *Jats* and killed *Nialatgeen*.**

**429H-He captured *Fort Bansi & Sonipat* and made his son *Majdood, Governor of Punjab* and *Ayaz* his assistant.**

**432H-He crushed the attack by *Saljuqi kingdom* and returned with heavy amount of booty, but on the way his *Turkish & Hindu army* looted the wealth and arrested him, and later on killed him.**

#### **Sultan Maudood Ghaznavi**

**432H-441H(1031-1049AD)=19 yrs.**

***Sultan Maudood* came in power after the death of his father.**

**433H-While *Maudood* was busy fighting with *Saljuqi*, his brother *Majdood* captured *Punjab*.**

**435H-*Maudood* attacked on *Punjab*, but *Majdood* saved *Lahore*, meanwhile he was found dead in his tent. His assistant *Ayaz* also died.**

**435H-Personal riots amongst *Ghaznavi's* and fights with *Saljuqi* gave the chance to the hindu's and they started capturing their territories. The surrounding territories were taken back by the *Rajput* and now they advanced to attack on *Lahore*. Realizing the fact, *ghaznavi* again united and the *Rajput* returned back without fighting.**

**480H-*Maudood* made his son *Abul Qasim Mahmood, Hakim of Lahore and Ali, commander in chief of Hind army*. He crushed the riots of *Peshawar, Kashmir & Multan*, but could not capture the forts of *Hansi, Thanesar & Nagar kot*.**

#### **Sultan Abdur Rasheed bin Maudood**

**443H-444H(1051-1052AD)=1 yr.**

***Abdur Rasheed* the younger son of *Maudood* came into power after the death of his father.**

***Sultan* made *Navishtageen Karkhi, Ruler of Hind & Sindh*. He captured the *Fort Nagar kot* again.**

#### **Sultan Farakhzad bin Masood**

**444H-450H(1052-1058AD)=6 yrs.**

#### **Sultan Ibraheem bin Masood**

**450H-492H(1058-1099AD)=42 yrs.**

**473H-He captured Ajudhan/Pak Pattan, Ropal, Netikal & forts of Saharanpur.**

**Sultan Masood bin Ibraheem**

**492H-508H(1099-1114AD)=16 yrs.**

**Sultan made Tifatgeen, Hakim of Punjab.** He crossed **River Ganges** and captured different cities and returned **Lahore** with lot of booties.

**Sultan Arsalan**

**508H-511H(1114-1117AD)=3 yrs.**

**Two new powers Ghauri & Khwarzam were rising, one tookover Saljuqi and the other Ghaznavi.**

**Sanjar Saljuqi captured Ghazni, arrested Arsalan and killed him.**  
**Mohammed Baheem was Ruler of Punjab.**

**Sultan Bahram Shah bin Masood**

**511H-547H(1117-1152AD)=36 yrs.**

**Mohammed Baheem Ruler of Hind** captured **Fort Nagore** and developed a large army. Then he fought with different Raja's, and became independent.

**Sultan Bahram** came to **Hind**. **Baheem** fought with **Sultan in Multan**, but was defeated and killed. **Sultan made Hussain bin Ibraheem, Ruler of Hind.**

**544H-Allauddin Ghauri** captured **Ghazni** and burnt the city.

**547H-Sultan** came to **Hind** in 544H. He could not bear the destruction of **Ghazni**. So he died in grief in 547H.

**Khusru Shah bin Bahram Shah**

**547H-555H(1152-1160AD)=8 yrs.**

**Now the Ghaznavi kingdom was only in Punjab Hind, and capital was Lahore.**

**Malik Khusru**

**555H-582H(1160-1186AD)=27 yrs.**

For 20 years he ruled peacefully and successfully on his territory in **Hind/India**.

**575H-Raja Jammu** invited **Sultan Shahabuddin Ghauri of Ghazni** to attack on **Punjab**. He came and captured **Peshawar, Multan & Sindh**.

**576H-Shahabuddin** reattacked on **Lahore**. **Malik Khusru** locked himself in the fort, so **Shahabuddin** had to return back.

**580H-Shahabuddin** came again and captured the fort of **Sialkot** and strengthened it.

**582H-Shahabuddin** attacked on **Lahore** and arrested **Malik Khusru** and his entire family and took them to **Ghazni** and imprisoned them in the **Fort of Zabistan**.

**Ghaznavi kingdom ended in Punjab Hind/India.**

**588H-Khusru** died in the prison.

**Great Scholars & Pious Shaikhs**

**-Al Bairuni**:-He was expert of mathematics, trigonometry, astronomy & philosophy.

**-Shaikh Amar bin Saeed Lahori(581H)**:-He was Faqih & Mohaddis.

**-Shaikh Abul Qasim bin Mohammed Lahori**:-He was a famous Mohaddis.

**-Hazrat Fakhrudin Hussain Zanjani Lahori**:-He was a famous Shaikh.

**-Hazrat Abul Hassan Ali Hajveri(Data Ganj Baksh RA.465H)**:-A very famous Shaikh. **Kashful mahjub** is his very popular book on **Tasauwuf**.

**-Shaikh Abu Bakr Gardezi(531H)**:-Buried in **Multan**.

**Sultan Azzuddin Hussain**

**Grandfather of Shahabuddin Ghauri** formed **Ghauri kingdom**. He was from the generation of Arabic & Iranian.

**Sultan Mazuddin/Shahabuddin Ghauri bin Shaam**

**553H-603H(1158-1206AD)=50 yrs.**

**Birth:-532H**

**Death:-603H**

**Incidents & Victories**

**553H-He captured Ghazni.**

**581H-He captured Lahore and ended the Ghaznavi kingdom.**

**587H-He captured Bhatinda which was under Pirthivi Raj kingdom.**

**588H-Pirthivi Raj attacked on Shahabuddin both the army fought in the battlefield Tarawari. Pirthivi Raj was killed in the battle. Delhi & Ajmer was captured.**

**580H-Shahabuddin made his slave Qutbuddin Aibak his assistant in Ajmer and returned back to Ghaur.**

**588H-Qutbuddin started his victory. He captured Merath.**

**589H-Qutbuddin captured Aligarh.**

**590H-Shahabuddin came to Hind defeated Raja Jai Chand killed him and captured Qannauj to Banaras.**

**591H-Qutbuddin captured Patan the capital of Gujrat.**

**592H- " defeated Raja Bheem and captured Anhalwara.**

**593H- " recaptured Gujrat & Gwalyar.**

**596H-Shahabuddin sent Ikhtiyaruddin bin Bakhtyar Khilji with an army. He captured Bihar, Bengal, Kalenjar, Mahuba, Kalpi & Badayun.**

**597H-Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Ajmeri Ra founds first sufi order in Indian subcontinent.**

**602H-Shahabuddin came to Hind/India. This time Islamic kingdom spread from Peshawar to Bengal throughout the length & width.**

**603H-Shahabuddin was martyred by the the Infidels while he was sleeping.**

**Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak**

**603H-607H(1206-1210AD)=4 yrs.**

**Qutbuddin was tatar a slave of Shahabuddin Ghauri. He was very brave pious and obedient. Qutbuddin established Dehli as capital.**

**Qutbuddin ruled on entire Hind only for 4 years, but peace, justice & comfort came in the kingdom. He himself was very brave, pious, just & generous.**

**607H-He fell down from the horse and died. Muslim, Hindu and everyone mourned on his death.**

**Aaraam bin Qutbuddin**

**607H-608H:- Unsuccessful ruler.**

**Sultan Shamsuddin Altamash son-in-law of Qutbuddin**

**608H-633H(1211-1236AD)=25 yrs.**

**Qualities**

**He was also a slave of Sultan Shahabuddin Ghauri. His forefather was from Turkan Farakhtaee.**

**He was very brave, pious, just and generous.**

**He established justice, for that he hanged two bells on both side of his door. The oppressed use to come at night and ring the bells. Sultan himself use to come and make justice. There are so many stories of his justice in the history.**

**He was very generous and use to serve the poor and guests.**

**His Islamic services are well known.**

**He was no doubt a powerful King of Hind/India, but he was very simple living and God fearing.**

**He never misbehaved.**

**He was made the Ruler of Gwalyar ,by Sultan Shahabuddin.**

**Sultan Qutbuddin married his daughter to Altamash.**

**He was made Sultan on the death of Qutbuddin.**

**He ruled on Hind with wisdom.**

**He established true Islamic laws and banned music, dance and all other wretchedness.**

### **Sultan's Worship**

**Sultan** generally use to come to his **Shaikh Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki** and worship with him.

**Sultan** never missed his five times salat.

### **Story of Death of Bakhtiar Kaki RA.**

Khwaja Bakhtiar died on 14 R.Awal 632H. His Khalifa Khwaja Abu Saeed announced that Hazrat Bakhtiar has advised that my Funeral prayer should be lead by the one who has never done Haraam/Unlawful deed and never missed before Asar sunna salat. No one came out. So Sultan Altamash came out and said that I wanted to keep it secret but I am helpless in front of Khwaja's order, and he lead the funeral prayer.

**Tomb of Bakhtiar Kaki & Sultan Altamash is in Delhi.**

**Even Changez Khan did not dare to cross River Sindh because of the fear of true Islamic kingdom.**

**624H-He captured Bengal** and he was successful in all attacks.

**626H-Abbasi Khalifa Mustansir sent the Royal dress in the honour of Sultan.**

**630H-He crushed the revolt of Gawalyar.**

**631H-Captured the Fort Bhalla and Temple Mahakal.**

### **Victories**

**He captured Badayun, Lakhnau, Bihar, Multan, Ach, Lahore, Banaras, Debal, Qannauj, Gawalyar, Sialkot, Malda etc.**

### **Khanqah & Madaris**

**Biggest khanqah was of Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki RA.**

**Piety Islamic manners & etiquette were taught in these khanqah.**

**The students use to practice hardship & hunger, so as to use these students as Islamic missionaries.**

### **Famous Scholars**

**-Nooruddin Mohammed Aufi.**

**-Kamaluddin Junaidi:-He was Wazeer Nizamul Mulk. He also remained Wazeer in the court of Khalifa Abbasi.**

**-Qazi Saaduddin Kurdi.**

**-Qazi Naseeruddin.**

**-Qazi Jalaluddin.**

**-Qazi Kabiruddin.**

### **Shaikh/Peer of Sultan Altamash**

**Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki RA.**

**Khwaja Ghareeb Nawaz.**

### **Famous Shaikhs**

**Shaikh Jalaluddin Tabrezi:- Multan.**

**Shaikh Ziauddin Zakaria:- Multan.**

**Shaikhul Islam Jamaluddin Bostami**

### **Children of Sultan Altamash**

**Sultan Nasiruddin**

**Sultan Raziuddin**

**Sultan Mazuddin Bahram Shah**

**Sultan Qutbuddin Mohammed**

**Sultan Malik Jamaluddin Masood**

**Malik Shahabuddin Mohammed**

**Sultan Elauddin Masood Shah**

**Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood**

**Sultan Ghayasuddin Mohammed Shah**

**Sultan Ruknuddin Feroz Shah**

**Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood Shah**  
**Razia Sultana.**

**Sultana Razia binte Shamsuddin Altamash**

**634H-638H(1237-1241AD)=4 yrs.**

**Sultan Altamash** loved his daughter **Razia** too much, because she was obedient to her father and use to worship with her father. She use to help her father in making Wudhu/ablution.

**Sultan** was so much pleased with her daughter **Razia** that he decided to give her the **Power** after himself.

**After the death of Altamash his son Ruknuddin was given the Power but he killed his brother Mazuddin. Razia was sad and annoyed. One day she went for Jumma prayer, and after the prayer she gave a speech regarding his oppressed murdered brother which motivated the people and they killed Ruknuddin.**

**The courtiers decided and put Razia on throne.**

Some of the courtiers were in favour and some were against and they started conspiring against her.

**Razia** was brave, wise & tactful, so with wisdom she tackled the matter and defeated her opponent.

**Mazuddin Bahram Shah bin Shamsuddin Altamash** defeated his sister **Razia** and she disappeared. Later on her dead body was found and buried.

**There are few stories about her death but none is confirmed.**

**Qualities**

**She was a religious women and follower of Imam Abu Hanifa RA.**

**She was very punctual of salat and particular in making zikr of Allah.**

**634H-Qurmati's attacked on Jama masjid Delhi on Friday prayer** and killed few thousands of muslims. **Razia's wazeer** came with some soldiers and killed all the **Qurmati's**.

**The Qurmati's when they were defeated and crushed by the Abasi Khulafa they flew away to Hind/India.**

**Hassan bin Sabah(jew) was the founder of this group and shiya were the followers.**

**Hilaku Khan crushed them and tried to finished them from the earth.**

**Sultan Mazuddin Bahram Shah bin Altamash**

**638H-639H(1241-1242AD)=1 yr.**

**He was killed by his wazeer.**

**Sultan Alauddin Masood Shah bin Ruknuddin Feroze**

**639H-644H(1242-1246AD)=4 yrs.**

**642H-Raja Jajnagar attacked on Lakhnowti. Sultan sent Samar Khan, he defeated the Raja and became Ruler of Lakhnowti.**

**642H-Mango Khan Moghal attacked on Ouch. Masood Khan himself came to face, but the Moghals returned back.**

**644H-Masood Shah** started cruelty and indulged in songs & play and enjoyment. The result was that riots and disturbance started in the kingdom, so the courtiers arrested him and his uncle **Nasiruddin** was throned.

**Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood Shah bin Altamash**

**644H-664H(1246-1265AD)=20 yrs.**

**Qualities**

**He was brave, just, honest & pious worshipper.**

**He never spent a single penny of the treasury on himself.**

**He earned his expenses from writing Quran.**

**He had only one wife and no maid servant. One day his wife complaint of burning her hand due to cooking bread. He said that the treasury is of general public otherwise I would have purchased a maid servant for you.**

**He had great honour & fear of Prophet SA in his heart.**

**Story of fear & honour of Prophet SA.**

**He had an assistant named Mohammed and he use to call him by his name. One day he called him Tajuddin. He didn't came for two days. Sultan called him and asked the reason of not coming. He said you didn't called me by name so I thought you are angry. So I felt sad and went home. Sultan said I was not angry but because I was not in Wudhu/Ablution so I could not say Mohammed.**

**Sultan was mostly busy in the worship of Almighty Allah so Ghayasuddin Balban was looking after the kingdom affairs.**

**Ghayasuddin was very brave, full of wisdom and successful administrator.**

**Ghayasuddin was most successful ruler.**

**Incidence, Battles & Victories**

**644H-Balban was sent towards the Raja of Kohistan Judi who supported the Modhals.**

**645H-Nasiruddin captured Fort Nanda/Talinda in Qannauj and Balban defeated Rana Mulki.**

**646H-Balban attacked on Raja of Ratanbur and Khwaja Bahauddin Aibak was martyred.**

**647H-Sultan married his daughter to Balban.**

**648H-Azuddin revolted in Multan, but returned to Auch unsuccessful.**

**649H-Azuddin revolted in Nagore, but when Nasiruddin reached there he surrendered.**

**Sultan defeated Raja Nahar Dev and captured Narv.**

**650H-Balban attacked on Gawalyar. Sultan traveled to Lahore & Ghazni via Auch & Multan.**

**651H-Balban made his center Nagore and went on attacking against Nahardev.**

**652H-Sultan obtained lot of booty from Bijnaur and he returned back to Delhi.**

**653H-Qatlagh Khan revolted, Balban pushed him back upto Kalenger.**

**655H-Azuddin Balban & Qatlagh Khan revolted and advanced towards Delhi, but was defeated**

**656H-Sultan moved towards Multan to face the Moghals who reached upto Multan, but they returned back.**

**658H-Balban crushed the riots of Mewati. A delegate came to Delhi from Hilaku Khan.**

**664H-Sultan died.**

**Sultan Ghayasuddin Balban**

**664H-686H(1265-1287AD)=22 yrs.**

**Balban was a Turk and he was arrested during Tatari attack. He was purchased by Khwaja Jamaluddin Misri. He nourished him like his son and gave education, training and dedicated Islamic moral character. Khwaja then brought him to Sultan Altamash.**

**Balban by nature had good qualities, so he got rise quickly.**

**In Razia period Balban was Ameer of hunters.**

**In Bahram Shah period Balban was Ameer Akhor.**

**In Alauddin Masood period Balban became Ameer of Guards.**

**In Nasiruddin period Balban was solely incharge of the kingdom.**

**After the death of Nasiruddin the courtiers made him Sultan.**

**Qualities**

**He was religious, pious, kind & well mannered.**

**He was generous and soft to the general public.**

**He was very hard on the rioters & revolters.**

**He was very kind & merciful but he maintained his awe & dignity.**

**His awe, dignity & terror was on the heart of people.**

**He** never use to be free with anyone.

**His** period was of justice, peace, mercy & comfort. General public was very happy with him.

**He** was very brave and wise.

#### **Kingdoms Administration**

**Balban** was very careful in maintaining the administration. All the people in his administration was sincere, honest and pious. Sober and well mannered people were allowed to come in his court. He himself never laughed with voice nor anyone dared to laugh with voice.

**It** was his wise administration that in spite of facing the challenges of **Moghals** on one side, the internal revolts of **Hindu Raja's** on the other side. **He** ruled the kingdom successfully in **Nasiruddin period and n his own period, i.e more than 40 years.**

**It** was his brave and wise administration that even **Changez Khan** who terrified the entire world of that time did not dare to attack on Hind/India.

#### **Generosity of Balban**

During **Changez Khan** mutiny 15 princess of Turkistan, Mawaraun Nahar, Khurasan, Iraq, Persia, Sham & Rome took assailant in the Kingdom of **Balban**. **Balban** was so generous that every prince was resided in a separate locality as a Royal guest.

#### **Justice of Balban**

Once **Balban** advised his son and said **forgiveness of a king by Almighty Allah is on four things:-**

1-**He** should fear **Allah** and make arrangement of peace & comfort for his public.

2-**He** should end wretchedness & adultery from his kingdom.

3-**He** should give the administrative services to the god fearing, honest & well behaved persons.

4-**He** should stop cruelty & oppression and should not favour anyone in doing justice.

**He** also warned his son that if anyone of you will do cruelty or oppression, then I will not leave you without punishment.

Once **Malik Naeeq an Ameer of Badayun** whipped a sweeper so much that he died. When **Balban** went to **Badayun**, the wife of sweeper came in the court and requested justice.

**Balban** called **Malik Naeeq** and whipped him to death. Moreover he hanged the informers who did not informed, on the main gate of the city.

#### **Intelligence Department**

To have correct and in time informations, **Balban** established an Intelligence department and took strict actions due to which no one dare to hide or give wrong information.

#### **Training of Armed forces**

**Balban** gave the command to honest, religious and most reliable persons. **He** himself use to visit the army units in different part of the kingdom.

#### **Kindness & Mercy of Balban**

Once **Balban** came to know that the army personal of the time of **Altamash** have gone old and weak. So he ordered to take back the facilities provided by the kingdom, and take care of their sustenance only. They came weeping to the **Qazi Malik Fakhrudin**. The **Qazi** came to **Balban** and said "Oh Sultan you have deprived the weaks, from your kindness.

Tomorrow if Allah also deprive us of his mecy then what will happen. **Balban** wept too much and retained the facilities.

#### **Victory of Bengal**

**Tughral slave of Balban** was the Governor of Bengal. He revolted and formed an independent government.

**Balban** sent twice the army to crush the revolt but retained unsuccessful. So he himself took the army and his son **Boghra Khan** and advanced towards **Bengal**. With great difficulty he managed to reach Bengal. Till that time **Tughral** flew away to **Jajnagar**. Fortunately **Balban** got the trace of **Tughral**. **Balban** attacked and killed him.

**Balban** made his son **Boghra Khan**, Governor of Bengal and took oath to be obedient otherwise your end will be the same as of these rebellions.

#### **Martyrdom of Prince Mohammed Sultan**

The elder son of **Balban** was **Mohammed Sultan**. He had the same qualities of his father but he was martyred while fighting with **Moghals**.

**Balban** could not bear this worry & concern of the death of his son and after 4 years he also died.

### Sultan Mazuddin Keqbad bin Boghra Khan

**686H-**

**Keqbad** was indulged in fun & enjoyment and handed over the responsibility of the kingdom to his assistant **Nizamuddin**.

**Nizamuddin** took the opportunity and started planning to become **Sultan**. So first of all he killed **Kekhsaru**, and then killed the new muslims **Moghal** living in **Dehli**.

#### Murder of Nizamuddin

**Nizamuddin** was poisoned to death.

**Keqbad** was an unsuccessful ruler and last **Sultan** from the **Slaves family**.

### Khilji Kingdom

#### 1-Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji

**689H-695H(1290-1295AD)=6 yrs.**

He was a commander of **Ghayasuddin Balban**.

#### Qualities

He was religious, pious, kind, humble, simple & god fearing.

He never did any killing.

He always pardoned his enemy.

He always honoured the family of **Sultan Ghayasuddin Balban**.

He became Sultan but he never sat on the throne.

**695H-Alauddin Khilji** was nephew & Son-in-Law of **Jalaluddin Khilji**, but because of his greediness, he killed his kind and merciful uncle.

#### 2-Sultan Alauddin Khilji

**695H-716H(1295-1316AD)=21 yrs.**

He was cruel and a murderer but he was brilliant and of firm determination.

He was a successful Ruler, best administrator and a conquerer.

He defeated the **Moghals** in the battlefield **Kelly near Lahore**.

#### Reforms

He established **Intelligence Department**

He made **Security arrangements** on the roads.

He left drinking wine and ordered prohibition of drinking.

He ended the **Landlord system** in agriculture/farming.

He discussed and took opinion for permanent solution for the attack of **Moghals**.

He increased the armed force, with the result **Moghals** were always defeated.

His period was peaceful, comfortable and of happiness for the people.

He maintained the rates of things and everything was cheap in his period. Merchants became honest.

He constructed mosques, minarets, forts, ponds etc.in quite a large number.

In his last 10 years even the general public became honest and just.

#### Incidence & Victories

**704H-Sultan** captured **Warangal** and obtained 100 elephants, 700 horses and plenty of jewels.

**706H-Malik Kafoor slave** captured lot of booty and arrested **Raja Ramdev**.

**709H-Malik Kafoor** captured **Capital of Malabar & Maisoor**. Obtained in booty 612 elephants, 20,000 horses and 29,400 tones gold, which was distributed amongst the people.

### Sultan Shahabuddin bin Alauddin

**716H(1316AD)**

**Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak bin Alauddin**  
**716H-720H(1316-1320AD)=4 yrs.**

**Nasiruddin Khusroo Shah**  
**720H(1320AD)**

**Tughlaq kingdom**

**Sultan Ghayasuddin Tughlaq**  
**720H-725H(1320-1325AD)=5 yrs.**

**He was also Turk.**

**He re-established the kingdom and brought peace and justice.**

**He was religious, pious & punctual of prayers, fasting etc.**

**720H-He captured Warangal.**

**724H-He crushed the riots of Bengal.**

**Sultan Mohammed bin Tughlaq**

**725H-752H(1325-1351AD)=27 yrs.**

**His kingdom was entire Hind/India including Tilanga & Daccan.**

**He was a great Hanafi scholar, expert in Astronomy, Mathematics,**

**He was very wise, brilliant having very sharp memory.**

**He knew Arabic & Persian.**

**He was very good speaker.**

**He had good knowledge of History.**

**He was religious, pious and had honour and respect of deen.**

**He was punctual of Fardh, Sunnat & Mustahab.**

**He never even touched wine, it was strictly prohibited. Beetle was commonly used.**

**He was very generous and took care of poor, widow & orphan.**

**He used to give more than enough to pious ones but still thought that I have done nothing.**

**He was very brave, courageous and of firm determination.**

**Reforms**

**He made separate localities for scholars, shaikhs, leaders, wazeers, army personals, carpenters, technical personals etc.**

**He constructed mosques, bazaars, bathrooms, etc. in each locality.**

**Only in Dehli there were 2,000 mosques, 1,000 madaris, khanqah & bathrooms were countless.**

**Wells were also plenty in number.**

**In army 900,000 were horsemen.**

**Sultan had his own textile factory.**

**In the court of Sultan there were 1,200 physician, 10,000 hunters riding on horses with falcon on their hands.**

**When Sultan used to go for hunting 100,000 horse rider & 200 elephants used to accompany him, wooden mobile houses were pulled by 200 camels, plenty of tents were also alongwith him.**

**Department of Intelligence was very strong. Each and every news used to reach Sultan.**

**Postal system was also very quick. There were 3 post offices at each mile.**

**Daily in the morning and evening 20,000 courtiers attended his court and then meal was served. 200 scholars sat with Sultan during meal and religious discussions were done.**

**734-741H:-Ibn Battuta served as Qazi in Dehli.**

**The Court of Justice had full power even Sultan had to come to the court in case of complaint against him. Sultan used to stand in the court unless he was allowed by the Qazi to sit.**

**In spite of all good qualities he could not control the riots at the end of his kingdom because of his hard and cruel decisions and orders, and his kingdom failed in the last days of his life.**

**746-747H-Ibn Battuta visits Southeast Asia & China.**

**Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq**

**752H-790H(1351-1388AD)=38 yrs.**

**Qualities**

**He was very kind, well mannered and religious.**

**He established and implemented true *Islamic laws in the kingdom*.**

**He strictly prohibited the females to to the graveyards.**

**He stopped using gold & silver utensils.**

**He stopped decorating the handle of swords with jewels.**

**He stopped the use of golden threads in the dresses.**

**He stopped silken dress for men.**

**He established peace, justice, comforts of life to the people in the kingdom.**

**He was fond of collecting slaves, but full facilities were provided to the slaves. Religious & technical education were given to the slaves.**

**He made agricultural development and improved the water supply and canal system.**

**He made everything cheap and easily available in his time.**

**His period was one of the Best period in the history. Famine and increase in rate never happened in his period.**

**He made industrial development in the kingdom.**

**He developed new cities.**

**He constructed rest houses with free boarding & lodging facilities.**

**He was fond of gardens, so he made plenty of gardens.**

**He constructed 3 Royal palaces.**

**He provided all kind of facilities to general public.**

**He protected the ancient memorial structures.**

**He made hospitals & clinics.**

**He constructed mosques & madaris.**

**He constructed roads, bridges, wells, graveyards, bathroom etc.**

**His remarkable work was shifting of two minarets of 320 BC to *Dehli*.**

**He established charity funds for poors.**

**He established libraries of different religions.**

**He respected the scholars and great scholars were present in his time. One of the very famous scholar was *Maulana Jalaluddin Roomi Ra*.**

**Victories**

**760H-Peace treaty was signed with *Bengal*.**

**He captured *Sindh & Nagarkot*.**

**Sultan Tughlag Shah Sani(2nd) bin Fateh Khan bin Feroz Shah**

**790H-791H(1388-1389AD)=6 months.**

**He was stupid and enjoying song & play. So he was killed.**

**Sultan Zafar Khan**

**791H-792H**

**Sultan Nasiruddin Mohammed**

**792H-795H**

**Sultan Sikandar Shah**

**795H**

**Sultan Mahmood Shah**

**795H-813H**

800H-Taimur went on capturing the **Hind/Indian** territories until he reached **Dehli**. Ameer Taimur arranged his army in **Paniput** battlefield and as usual prayed to **Almighty Allah** for victory.

**Mahmood Shah** fought bravely in the battlefield of **Paniput** but was defeated.

801H-Sack of **Dehli** lead to fall of **Tughlaq dynasty**.

801H-After staying 15 days Taimur left **Dehli** and offered **salat** in **Fort Ferozabad** and reached **Merath**, captured it and reached **Hardwar**, captured it and crossed **River Ganges** got victory on **Masuri, Nagarkot, Jammu** and returned **Afghanistan**.

801H-When Taimur left **Hind**, **Iqbal Khan** captured the throne of **Dehli**, and kept on fighting with **Hindu Raja's**.

801H-**Mahmood Shah** formed his kingdom in **Qannauj**.

808H-**Iqbal Khan** was killed fighting **Governor of Multan**.

815H-**Mahmood Shah** died and there was no one to be throned in **Dehli**.

817H-Kingdom of **Hind** was taken over by **Syed Family**.

#### Syed Family Kingdom

817H-855H(1414-1451AD)=38 yrs.

#### Syed Khizr Khan

817H-824H=7 yrs.

817H-Khizr Khan sent his Wazeer **Tajul Nulk** to **Ketahar**. He crushed the revolt.

819H-Wazeer **Tajul Muluk** went to **Gawalyar** and crushed the revolt.

820H-Khizr Khan sent **Zerak Khan-Hakim Samana** to crush the revolt by **Malik Tughai & Turks**. He came back successful.

821H-Wazeer **Tajul Mulk** again went to **Ketahar** and crushed the revolt by the **Raja**.

822H-Khizr Khan himself had to go to **Ketahar** and crush the revolt. Then he went to **Badayun** to crush the revolt by **Hakim Badayun Mahabat Khan**. Then he crushed the revolt in **Jalandhar**.

824H-Khizr Khan crushed the revolt in **Mevat & Gawalyar**.

824H-He fell ill and died.

#### Syed Mubarak Shah bin Khizr Khan

824H-837H=13 yrs.

824H-Mubarak Shah crushed the revolt in **Lahore** and developed it.

826H-Mubarak Shah crushed the revolt in **Ketahar/Rohale Khand**.

826H-Mahabat Khan-Hakim **Badayun** came and asked apology.

829H-Mubarak Shah crushed the riots by **Mavati's**, and returned back **Dehli** in 831H.

833H-Mubarak Shah fought with the slave **Faulad Khan** for 4 years who revolted in **Sir Hind**, ultimately he killed him.

837H-Mubarak Shah was killed by the hindu's by the conspiracy of his **Wazeer Sarwarul Mulk** in the mosque in his city **Mubarak Abad**.

#### Syed Mohammed Shah bin Fareed Khan bin Khizr Khan

837H-847H=10 yrs.

840H-Wazeer **Sarwarul Mulk** wanted to kill **Mohammed Shah** and become the king. So **Mohammed Shah** got him killed.

847H-Mohammed Shah died.

#### Syed Alauddin Shah

847H-883H=36 yrs.

He was an incapable king, moreover he made a mistake to shift the capital to **Badayun**. 855H-Ultimately **Bahlul Lodhi** captured **Dehli**.

**883H-Alauddin ruled for 7 years in Dehli and 28 years in Badayun and died. On his death Syed kingdom ended.**

**Lodhi Kingdom**

**855H-932H(1451-1526H)=77 yrs.**

**Lodhi was one of the tribe of Afghanistan.**

**Bahlul Lodhi**

**855H-893H=38 yrs.**

**Bahlul's uncle was Hakim of Punjab, at the time of his death he married his daughter to Bahlul and made him Hakim of Punjab. Bahlul made several attempts to capture Dehli, and ultimately he defeated Alauddin Shah and captured Dehli.**

**893H-Bahlul defeated Mahmood Shah and captured Jonpur.**

**In 38 years he captured Kara, Bahrach, Lakhnow, Kalpi, Badayun, Do-Aba, Atawa, Gawalyar, Sindh, Odepur, Sanbhal, Aligarh, Burhanabad & Punjab.**

**This surprising victory was because of the following qualities:-**

**Qualities**

**He was very strict in following Islam and strong in its implementation.**

**He offered five times of Salat in the mosque, and listened to the problems of the people and make decisions himself with wisdom and mercy.**

**He was brave, kind hearted and took care of the needs of poors.**

**He use to distribute the booties amongst the army and he himself passed his life on dry bread.**

**He never let the courtiers stand in front of him.**

**Sultan Sikandar Lodhi bin Bahlul**

**894H-923H=29 yrs.**

**Capital:- Agra.**

**Qualities**

**Sikandar was like his father and had great qualities.**

**He was very particular about implementation of Islamic laws.**

**He was unaware about greediness.**

**He was handsome by appearance and similarly very clean and nice from inside.**

**He was very simple and never wasted time in pomp & show.**

**He was God fearing and merciful to the everyone.**

**He was brave and observed justice.**

**He use to offer salat in masjid in congregation, after Zohar prayer he use to go to the scholar and recite Quran.**

**He slept very little at night. After Isha prayer he had discussions with top level scholars about the Islamic orders till midnight, after that dinner was served. His whole life was spent accordingly.**

**He was so honest that if the wealth of entire world was put in front of him he would not deviate from the Commandment of Allah.**

**His intelligence personals were very honest & efficient, each and every report reached the Sultan immediately. No one dare to deviate from his orders. The rates of each and every thing were fixed and Sultan himself kept check on the rates which was very cheap.**

**His intelligence was so efficient and perfect that people use to think that jinn's are under control of Sultan.**

**He made too much effort in doing justice in difficult & complicated cases.**

**Stories of Justice**

**1-Once two brothers in the army was rewarded with red jewel each. While one brother was going home the other brother gave his jewel to give it to his wife. When this brother came home he asked his wife about the jewel she refused to receive any jewel. He went to the court for justice.**

**The judge asked for evidence. The cheater brother brought two false witnesses. The judge because of witnesses had to give decision in the favour of cheater brother, and asked the woman**

to present the jewel. She went to Agra in the court of Sultan. Sultan was sure that the jewel was not with the woman but because of the witness he could not go against the law. **Sultan** thought over it and at last asked the witness that if the jewel was given in front of you, you must have seen the jewel? They replied yes. **Sultan** gave a block of wax to each and sent them to two different places and asked them to make a sample of the shape and size of the jewel. When they came back both the samples made were entirely different. Now **Sultan** warned them to tell the fact. So they came out with the fact and the reality was found.

**2-Once** a Syed reported that his land was snatched by **Mian Malik** Landlord. **Sultan** ordered the judge to decide the case. The case was so complicated that two months passed and it could not be decided.

When **Sultan** knew he ordered that no one will go today unless the case is decided. The court remained opened till late night and decision was made in the favour of the **Syed**.

**Sultan** called **Mian Malik** landlord and when he confessed his crime three times in front of everyone and felt ashamed. **Sultan** let him free and never gave him any land in future.

**3-Once** a man found in his land a treasure of 15,000 ashrafi. **Qasim the Hakim** took it from him.

The man reported to **Sultan**. **Sultan** ordered the **Hakim** to return it to the man. **Hakim** said that the man does not deserve this heavy amount. **Sultan** sent an order to the **Hakim** that you stupid man, the one who has given this treasure knows better that who is deserving and who is not. We are all the slaves of Allah and He knows better that who deserves what.

#### Incidence & Reforms

**Women** were not allowed to go to graveyard.

**Taazia** were not allowed in **Moharram**

He constructed plenty of **Masajid** and in each mosque one **Khateeb/Speaker**, one **Qari** and one **sweeper** was appointed and monthly salary was paid to them.

In winter woolen clothing & shawls were distributed to the poors.

Every friday a fixed amount was distributed to the poors.

In Ramdhan too much money was distributed amongst the poors.

**Sultan** on **Eid & 12 R.Awal** use to free all those prisoner who were arrested due to non-payment of taxes.

Farming was in abundance and things were very cheap.

**Businessmen** and professionals were very happy and remained busy in their works.

No thieves and robbers were in the kingdom. **Caravans** traveled peacefully without any fear.

**Agra** a village was converted in a big beautiful city. This shows **Sultan's** interest in the development of the kingdom.

**Agra to Dholpur** gardens and buildings were made.

**Scholars** were honoured and respected too much by **Sultan and his courtiers**.

**Scholars** from **Persia, Arab, Hind and Bukhara** were rushing towards **Agra** and they were being rewarded by the **Sultan**.

**Sultan** use to honour and respect **Maulana Shaikh Abdullah** too much. Whenever **Sultan** reached during his teaching period, he quietly sat in a corner, so that the class may not be disturbed.

**Sultan's** court was full of scholars and most of the time religious discussions were going on.

In his period even hindus started learning Persian and benefited with **Islamic Studies**.

**Sultan's good qualities were transferred in his courtiers also.**

**Sultan** fell ill but he was not negligent about his kingdom affairs.

**Sultan** died in his illness in Ziqad 923H(Nov. 1517AD) in **Agra** and buried in **Dehli**.

#### Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi bin Sikandar Lodhi

923H-932H(1517-1526AD)=9 yrs.

**Sultan Ibraheem** was also like his father.

His period was the best period and peaceful period.

*His period was the cheapest period of Hind/Indian history. Each and everything was cheap. His period was the best period in agriculture & farming because rainfall was plenty and in time. 932H-Moghal King Babar attacked with only 12,000 army on Dehli and defeated 100,000 army of Ibraheem Lodhi.*

*Lodhi kingdom ended and Moghal kingdom started in Hind/India.*

HIND-INDIAN HISTORY-contd.2-Moghal Kingdom in Hind

*Moghal kingdom starts from Ameer Taimur.*

*Ameer Taimur s/o Ameer Turaghai*

*771H-807H (1370-1405AD)=36 yrs.*

*Age:-70 yrs.*

*Birth:-736H. In City Sabz(green).*

*Death:-807H. In Anzar.*

*History:-Fore father of Hilaku Khan and Ameer Taimur was the same.*

*Hilaku Khan made his uncle Yajal Khan - Hakim of Tabrez.*

*Alangar Khan s/o Yajal Khan accepted Islam. He was titled as Ameerul Umara.*

*Ameer Turaghai s/o Ameer Barkal s/o Alanghar Khan was the follower of Shaikh Shamsuddin Kalal.*

*Kingdom:-From Wall of China to End of Asia border, and Aral sea to Persian gulf.*

*Jalaluddin Mohammed Miran Shah s/o Taimur*

*807H-810H(1405-1407AD)=2 yrs.*

*Sultan Mohammed Mirza s/o Jalaluddin*

*810H-855H(1407-1451AD)=45 yrs.*

*Sultan Abu Saeed Mirza s/o Mohammed Mirza*

*855H-873H(1451-1469AD)=18 yrs.*

*Sultan Umar Shaikh Mirza s/o Abu Saeed*

*873H-891H(1469-1486AD)=18 yrs.*

*Sultan Zaheeruddin Babar s/o Umar Shaikh*

*891H-932H(1486-1526AD)=41 yrs.*

*Age- 57 yrs.*

*Birth- 880H. In Samarqand.*

*Death- 937H.*

*History:- Babar was turned out from Samarqand by his strong Moghal enemy Uzbuk.*

*Babar formed his kingdom in Kabul by defeating the ruler.*

*Babar captured Samarqand after defeating Uzbuk. But after 8 months he was again defeated by Uzbuk and after great difficulty he reached Kabul.*

*Babar strengthened his army during the 5 years stay in Kabul.*

*Babar attacked 5 times on Hind.*

*925H(1519AD)- He attacked first time via Attak on Punjab.*

*He captured most of the territories of Punjab and posted his governor, but as soon as he returned he lost those territories.*

*He captured Lahore.*

*931H(1525AD)- He captured Punjab.*

*Moghal Kingdom in Hind/India*

*932H-1273H(1526-1857AD)=340 yrs.*

*1-King Zaheeruddin Babar*

*932H-937H(1526-1530AD)=5 yrs.*

*Qualities*

*Babar was very strong bodied of average height. He use run on the wall of fort with two persons held under his arms.*

*He was a brave rider and best swimmer.*

*He was handsome, well mannered, gentle, kind and humane.*

*He was knowledgeable, a good prose and poetry writer. His book 'Tuzuk Babari' is very popular.*

*He use to forgive his enemy.*

*He was Hanafi, religious, pious and very punctual in offering prayers and all obligatory worships.*

*He was a good scholar and hated customary traditions against Islam.*

**He** was expert of Turkish language and wrote several books in prose & poetry.

**He** was very generous and his justice was also well known.

#### Incidence & Victories

**932H(1526AD)**- **He** attacked on **Dehli** with 10,000 army against a huge army of 100,000 of **Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi** at **Panipat**. **He** fought bravely and tactfully and with the help of **Allah** defeated the huge army. **Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi** and thousands of army were killed in the battlefield. **He** visited the historical buildings and settled in the Palace of **Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi** in **Agra**.

**933H(1527AD)**- **Raja Sangram Singh** attacked on **Babar**. **He** fought bravely and tactfully and defeated the strong **Rajput** army, and captured **Rajputana**.

**Now Babar** settled in **Agra** and developed and beautified **Agra** by constructing nice buildings and gardens.

**The Afghans of Bihar** revolted. **Babar** crossed river **Ganges** and defeated the **Afghans**.

**Babar** crushed the riots in **Bengal** and captured **Bengal**.

**Babar** deputed his son **Humayun** to rule in **Kabul**.

**943H(1530AD)-Death of Babar**:- **Humayun** came to visit his father in **Hind** and fell ill. The illnesses became serious and the hakeems lost hope. **Babar** loved his son too much, he decided to sacrifice his life for his son. **He** took three rounds of the bed of his son and made supplication to **Almighty Allah** with full concentration and devotion, and asked **Allah** to transfer his sons illnesses. The doa was accepted, **Humayun** got cured and **Babar** fell ill and died. **He** died in **Agra** and buried in **Kabul in Noor Afshan Garden**.

**Babar** wrote his own life history in detail with truth. He also mentions about his leaving of drinking of wine.

#### Scholars

President Shaikh Zainuddin.

Mulla Saaduddin Taftazani.

Mohaddis Mir Jamaluddin.

#### 2-Naseeruddin Mohammed Humayun s/o Babar

**937H-963H(1530-1556AD)=26 yrs.**

**Age**- 50 yrs.

**Birth**- 913H.

**Death**- 963H.

**Humayun** gave the following Rulerships to his brothers according to the advise of his father:-

1-Mirza Kamran- Ruler of **Kabul & Qandhar**.

2-Mirza Askari- Ruler of **Sambhal**.

3-Mirza Handal- Ruler of **Alwar**.

#### Qualities

**He** was learned, brave and had the ability of ruling the kingdom, but unfortunately had to face defeats.

**He** followed the advise of his father and behaved kindly with his brothers.

#### Riots Revolts & Battles

**The Afghans** were still holding the powers at different places, so **Humayun** had to face difficulties. His biggest **Afghan** enemy was **Bahadur Shah**.

**He** crushed the **Afghan** riots at **Jonpur**.

**He** captured **Kalenjar & Bihar**.

**He** defeated **Bahadur Shah** and captured **Gujrat**. **Bahadur Shah** died by drowning in sea.

**Sher Khan** captured **Jonpur & Chinar**, and fought with **Humayun** at the battlefield of **Chaunsa**. **Humayun** was defeated and jumped in river **Ganges** to escape. **Nizam**

**Saqqa(water carrier)** saved his life with his **leather water bag**. Later Humayun rewarded him with giving one day kingdom.

**Sher Khan** after the victory announced his **Kingship** and adopted the title of **Sher Shah**. **Humayun** reattacked but was again defeated by **Sher Shah at Qannauj**. **Humayun** escaped to **Qandhar and then to Iran**.

#### **Sher Shah Suri**

**1540-1545AD=5yrs.**

**King of Hind/India**, captured **Punjab, Frontier province, Malva, Sind, Rajputana & Kalenjar**.

**His actual name was Fareed Khan. He was the son of an Afghan land lord Mian Hassan.**  
**1494AD-He** went to **Jonpur** and expertised in Arabic, Persian, History & Fiqha.

#### **Qualities**

**His greatest historical record was his System of Rulership** on the basis of which the entire **Moghul kingdom** was based later.

**His 5 years** of rulership was the best rulership.

**He brought security, peace & comfort in his kingdom.** General public specially the farmers were enjoying the life, due to which things were very cheap.

**He himself strictly followed Islam** and implemented **Islam** in his kingdom.

**He respected the scholars and shaikhs.**

**His kingdom was real Islamic Kingdom.**

#### **Daily Routine**

**He use to get up early in the morning, after Fajar prayer recited Quraan, made zikr of Allah.** Then performed the kingdom affairs. Offered Zohar prayer and after taking lunch took a little rest, and again looked after the kingdom affairs. He was very punctual in offering his prayers.

#### **Reforms**

**He made reforms in the army, if any soldier did any cruelty he was punished severely.**

**His army consisted of 150,000 cavalry-men & 55,000 soldier-men.**

**His greatest reform was construction of Grand Trunk Road, From Bengal to NWFP.**

**He also constructed one road from Agra to Rajputana** and other from **Lahore to Multan via Burhanpur**. **He also constructed** rest houses, wells and **mosques** at intervals along the road side.

**He also planted trees on both sides of the roads.** In the rest houses meals were arranged for muslims & hindus.

#### **Incidence & Victories**

**He went to Bihar** and entered in the courtier of **Sultan Mohammed-Ruler of Bihar**.

**He killed a lion** and got the title of **Sher Khan**.

**He became Assistant of Queen of Mohammed** on his death.

**He had to return back to Jonpur** at the death of the Queen.

**He collected a strong army.** While **Sultan Mahmood-King of Bengal** sent an army to capture Bihar. **Sher Khan** defeated the army and became the **Ruler of Bihar**.

**Sher Khan** captured **Jonpur & Chinar**, and fought with **Humayun** at the battlefield of **Chaunsa**. **Humayun** was defeated and jumped in river **Ganges** to escape. **Nizam**

**Saqqa(water carrier)** saved his life with his **leather water bag**. Later **Humayun** rewarded him with giving one day kingdom.

**Sher Khan** after the victory announced his **Kingship** and adopted the title of **Sher Shah**.

**Humayun** reattacked but was again defeated by **Sher Shah at Qannauj**. **Humayun** escaped to **Qandhar and then to Iran**.

**Sher Shah Suri** became the **King of Hind/India** and ruled for 5 years.

**His kingdom was real Islamic Kingdom.**

**1545AD- Sher Shah** was wounded by explosives and later he died in this wound.

**His kingdom was cause of pride in the Islamic History.**

**1545AD- After the death of Sher Shah, Afghan kingdom** became weak. **Punjab** was taken over by **Sikandar Lodhi**.

#### **Return of Humayun**

**1554AD- Humayun** with 15,000 army captured **Lahore**

**1555AD- He** defeated **Sikandar Lodhi** and entered **Dehli** victorious.

**1556AD- Unfortunately Humayun** slipped from the stairs, remained unconscious for three days and died.

#### **Reforms**

**Humayun** established religious schools and religious teachings were common in his period.

**His** two new schools one in **Agra** and other in **Dehli** became very popular.

#### **3-Jalaluddin Mohammed Akbar The Great s/o Humayun**

**963H-1014H(1556-1606AD)=51 yrs.**

**Age-** 65 yrs.

**Birth-** 1542AD.

**Death-** 1606AD. Grave at Bagh-e-Sikandari.

#### **Qualities**

**Akbar** was kind hearted, religious and respected the scholars in the beginning, but later he was changed because of the differences amongst the muslim scholars.

**He** used to offer prayers in congregation and perform **Haj**.

#### **Political Tactics**

**Akbar** favoured the Hindus too much, also favoured and honoured the people of each and every religion.

**He** also celebrated some of the customs of other religion.

#### **Deen-e-Ilahi**

**Akbar** established a political religion called **Deen-e-Ilahi** in which he added some of the customary things.

**Akbar** became the **Shaikh** and people of every religion started entering in his religion and became the follower of **Akbar**. **Muslim & Hindu** came close to each other and formed an united culture.

#### **Revolt by Prince Saleem/Jehangeer**

**Prince Saleem** revolted and captured **Allahabad, Awadh & Bihar**. **Akbar** dealt politically and gave him the **Rulership** of those provinces.

#### **Incidence Battles & Victories**

**1554AD-Humayun** sent **Akbar** at the age of **12 years** with **Bairam Khan** to fight with **Sikandar Lodhi** and he got victory at **Sir Hind**.

**1556AD-Akbar** was throned and his name was read in the **Khutba/Friday speech**.

**Akbar** crushed the revolt of his wazeer **Haimu Baqqal** and was assassinated by **Bairam Khan**.

**Akbar** crushed the revolt by **Sikandar Lodhi**.

**Akbar** strengthened his kingdom and formed a **Council of Ministers** and named **Nauratan** in which muslims & hindus were included.

#### **Members of Nauratan**

**Khane Azam Azeem Mirza Kokaltash**

**Abul Faiz Faizi**

**Abul Fazal**

**Hakeem Hummam**

**Raja Beerbal**

**Raja Todarmal**

#### **Victories**

**1567AD-Crushed the revolt by Ameer Udhampur, Abdullah Khan & Asif Khan.**

**1572AD**-Defeated the **Raja's of Jaipur, Jodhpur & Chitor** and got complete victory.

**1573AD**-**Akbar reached Gujrat** in only 9 days and attacked with only 300 army on the rioters, **Hussain Mirza** was arrested and **Ikhtiarul Mulk** was killed.

**1575AD**-Defeated the **Pathans** and captured **Bengal, Bihar & Urissa**.

**1586AD**-**Kashmeer** was captured and included in **Hind/India**.

**1592AD**-Captured complete **Sind**.

**1596AD**-Captured **Qandhar**.

**1600AD**-Captured **Ahmed Nagar**.

**1601AD**-Captured **Khandes**.

#### **Akbar's Kingdom**

**In the North from Kabul Qandhar & Kashmeer till in the South Ahmed Nagar and in the East upto Urissa.**

#### **Madaris in Akbar's Period**

Religious teaching was very common in the time of **Akbar**. Many madaris were made. All the big scholars had his own madrasa.

#### **Religious Libraries**

**Akbar's Royal Library** was grandeur.

**Library of Faizi** had 400,000 books.

**The Ameer's** had their own library.

**Akbar** got translated hundreds of books of **Sanskrit and Hindi in Persian**.

#### **4-Nooruddin Jahangir s/o Akbar**

**1014H-1036H(1606-1627AD)=22 yrs.**

**Age-** 39 yrs.

**Birth**-997H(1589AD)

**Death**-1036H(1627AD). Buried at the bank of River Ravi in Lahore.

#### **Jahangir's Birth**

**Akbar's** child used to die before birth or few days after birth. So **Akbar** went to **Shaikh Saleem Chishti of Fatehpur Sikri** a great Shaikh of his time for doa. **Shaikh** made doa and **Akbar** developed **Fatehpur Sikri** with royal palaces and made it the **Capital of Hind**. A child was born and was named **Sultan Saleem** later became **King Nooruddin Jahangir**.

#### **Qualities**

**Jahangir** was religious and imposed justice.

**Jahangir's justice** is very famous in the **Moghal history**. His **Chain of justice** hanging in front of his palace was very popular.

**Jahangir** ended the stupidity of **Deen-e-Ilahi** created by his father **Akbar**, and established true **Islamic rules**.

#### **Visit of Kabul**

**1607AD**-**Jahangir** visited **Kabul** and made a beautiful garden called **Bagh-e-Jahan Ara**.

#### **Jahangir's Marriage**

**Jahangir** married **Noor Jahan**. **She** was beautiful and having several good qualities. **She** became so popular that in fact she ruled the kingdom.

#### **Victory of Fort of Kangra**

**1622AD**-**Jahangir** sent **Raja Jagat Singh & Raja Bikarmajeet** to capture **Fort of Kangra**.

**They** went and sieged the fort. This was a very old fort between the mountains in the North of Lahore. There are 23 minarets and 60 gates. It is 2.5 miles x 2 miles, and there are 2 big ponds inside. After 4 months of siege **Raja Talok Chand** handed over the key.

**The rest of the life** **Jahangir** was busy in fighting with his own sons **Shahjahan and others**.

#### **Establishment of Islamic Schools/Madaris**

**He** established many **Islamic Madaris**.

**He** made a law to utilize the unclaimed funds in the construction and development of madaris.

*He maintained the old madaris and schools which were deserted and became the dwellings of animals & birds.*

*Shaikh Abdul Haq Mohaddis Dehlvi was student during the period of Jahangir.*

**5-Shahabuddin Mohammed Shahjahan s/o Jahangir**

**1036H-1068H(1627-1658AD)=32 yrs.**

*Age- 77 yrs.*

*Birth- 1000H. At Lahore. His Grandfather **Akbar** celebrated his birth with joy and happiness.*

*Death- 1077H. At Agra buried in Taj Mahal.*

*Noor Jahan wanted to make her son-in-law **Shaharyar** the king, but **Wazeer Asif Khan** arrested her and made (**Khurram**)**Shahjahan** the king.*

*Asif Khan was awarded the post of **Hasht hazari**.*

*Mahabat Khan was made **Commander in Chief**.*

**Qualities**

***Shahjahan** was religious. He use to get up an hour before **Fajar** **prayer time**, make ablution and offer **Tahajud Prayer**.*

**Incidence & Battles**

**1038H**

***Shahjahan** was once weighed by silver & gold and six times weighed by crops and distributed amongst the poors.*

***Mahabat Khan** was made **Governor of Dehli**.*

***Mumtaz Mahal** was granted One million Rupees yearly at **Nauroze festival**.*

***Afzal Khan Sheerazi** was made **Wazeer**.*

***Khanjahan** revolted. He was defeated. He ran away to **Nizamul Mulk**.*

**1039H**

*King crushed the revolt of **Khanjahan**. He flew away to **Nizamul Mulk**.*

***Kamaluddin** revolted. **Saeed Khan** crushed the revolt and killed **Kamaluddin**.*

***Governor of Urissa Baqar Khan** captured **Fort Mansoor Garh**.*

**1040H**

*Royal army attacked on **Khanjahan**, but he again escaped.*

***Ambassador of Iran** came to the King with presents & gifts.*

***Fateh Khan** crushed the revolt by **Nizamul Mulk** and killed him.*

***Naseer Khan** captured the **Fort of Qandhar**.*

**1041H**

***Nazar Mohammed Khan-Ruler of Balkh** sent his messenger with gifts to the King.*

***Governor Qasim Khan** took over the **Port of Hugly** from the **Portugies** after fight and arrested 4,000 men & women.*

**1042H**

***Fort Ghata Kheri of Malwa** was captured.*

*76 **Idolater's Temples** were dismantled.*

***Prince Aurangzeb** fought with a mad elephant.*

**1043H**

***Shahjahan** traveled from **Agra** to **Lahore-Kashmeer-Lahore**.*

**1044H**

*Capital was shifted to **Lahore**.*

***Nijat Khan** captured **Fort Sher garh of Sirinagar-Kashmir**.*

***Prince Aurangzeb** was made **Commander in Chief**.*

**1045H**

*Royal army dismantled the **Idolator's Temple of Nar Singh Dev**.*

***Fort Chaner, Sangmeer, Nasik & Turmuk** was captured.*

***Fort Ausa & Udey** was captured.*

***Government of Daccan** was handed over to **Prince Aurangzeb**.*

**1046H**

**Prince Aurangzeb** was married with the daughter of **Shahnawaz**.

**Forts of Bhojpur & Tibet** was captured.

**1047H**

**Forts Qandhar** was captured.

**1048H**

**Ali Mardan Khan** was made **Governor of Kashmeer**.

**Shaista Khan** was made **Governor of Patna**.

**1049H**

**Ali Mardan Khan** was made **Governor of Kashmeer & Lahore**.

**Queen Mumtaz Mahal** w/o **Shahjahan** died, she was buried in **Agra** at the bank of **Jamna River** and a tall beautiful **Tomb called Taj Mahal** was constructed, which is still one of the wonders of the world. **Shahjahan** was so sad that he left all the luxuries of life for two years.

**1050H**

**Fort Tara-garh** was captured.

**Ali Mardan Khan** was made **Governor of Kabul**.

**Shah Quli Khan** was made **Governor of Kashmeer**.

**1051H**

**Aynud-daula Asif Khan-Commander in Chief** died and was buried in **Lahore** at the bank of **River Ravi**.

**Famine stroke in Kashmeer.**

**1052H**

**Shalamar Bagh/Garden & Canal** was completed in **Lahore**.

**Taj Mahal** was completed in 5 million Rupees at **Agra**.

**1053H**

**Prince Aurangzeb** isolated himself for worship.

**1054H**

**King's eldest daughter Begum Sahiba's** recovery of health was celebrated, and on her request **Prince Aurangzeb** came out from isolation.

**1055H**

**Fort Ghamar** was captured.

**Janisar Khan** was sent to **Iran** to congratulate **Shah Abbas Sani** on his being throned.

**1056H**

**Prince Aurangzeb** captured **Bulkh**.

**1057H**

**Prince Aurangzeb** returned back to **India** and **Qasim s/o Khusrus** was made the **Governor of Bulkh**.

**1049-1058H**

**Fort Shahjahanabad** was completed, so the **King** went to **Dehli** and entered the fort.

The fort enclosed 50,000 persons all engaged in supplying the needs of his fabulously opulent court

**1058H**

**Baqi Beg** was made **Hakim of Gujrat**.

**Jan Beg** was made **Hakim of Urissa**.

**Shah Abbas Sani-King of Iran** captured **Fort of Qandhar**.

**1059H**

**Prince Aurangzeb** sieged **Fort of Qandhar**, but returned without any result.

**1060H**

**Subhan Quli Khan** arrested **Abdur Rahman-Ruler of Ghaur** and sent him to the **King**.

**1061H**

**Saeed Khan-Ruler of Kabul** died and **Lahar Asp** was sent in his place.

**Prince Aurangzeb** was sent to capture **Qandhar**.

**1062H**

**Prince Aurangzeb** sieged the fort but returned unsuccessful.

**1063H**

**Raj Singh** with the permission of **Prince Dara Shikoh** went to capture **Fort of Qandhar** but returned unsuccessful.

**Ambassador of Sultan Rome** came to the King.

**1064H**

**Prince Shikoh** was awarded with **Royal Dress**.

**1066H**

**Jama Masjid Dehli** was completed in one million rupees.

**Rustam Khan** was made the **Governor of Kabul**.

**1067H**

**The King** developed **Kashmeer**.

**Fort Bedar & Kalyan** was captured.

**Prince Aurangzeb** was awarded **Fort Ramgarh, Bedar** and its surrounding. **Bedar** name was changed to **Muzaffarabad**.

**Prince Dara Shikoh** was promoted and was given the **Province of Bihar**.

**Jafar Khan** was made **Chief Minister**.

**Qasim Khan** was made the **Governor of Ahmed Abad**.

**Development in Religious Teachings**

**Lahore, Ahmed Abad, Dehli & Jonpur** were the centers of **Religious Teachings**. Students from far places **Hirat, Badakhshan** etc. use to come for learning.

**Hind/India** was famous for higher studies in **Asia**.

**Madrasa Shaikh Chilli** was popular in **Thanisar**.

**Mulla Abdullah's** teaching was popular in **Bihar**.

**Shaikh Abdul Haq Mohaddis Dehlvi** was also very popular in **India**.

**Entering of Hindu's in Islam**

At the time of **Akbar** hindu muslim inter marriage took place. **Shahjahan** ordered separation of such marriages or the hindu may enter into **Islam**. Many of such hindu's became muslim.

**Shahjahan** made arrangements for teaching them **Islam**.

**6-Mohiuddin Mohammed Aurangzeb Alamgeer(RA) s/o Shahjahan**

**1068H-1118H(1658-1706AD)=50 yrs.**

**Age-** 91 yrs.

**Birth-** 1027H(1618AD)

**Death-** 1118H(1706AD) Buried in Daulatabad.

**Capital-** **Dehli**. Its population was 2 million.

**Qualities**

**Mulla Abul Waiz Hargami** taught him basic studies.

**Maulvi Syed Mohammed Qannauji** taught him knowledge & etiquette.

**Maulana Abdul Lateef Sultanpuri, Mulla Mohiuddin Bihari, Mulla Jevan, Shaikh Abdul Qavi & Saadullah Khan** gave him complete religious knowledge.

He also obtained the knowledge of **Hadees, Tafseer & Fiqah**.

He always kept reading the books of **Imam Ghazali Ra, Shaikh Sharfuddin Munairi & Shaikh Sheerazi Ra**.

He became **Hafiz-e-Quran** in one year at the age of 45.

He also practiced arabic lettering from **Syed Ali Khan Hussaini**.

He was very pious & **God** fearing.

He hated songs & play and all types of enjoyments.

He always use to warn his family and courtiers from the wrath of **Allah and hellfire**.

He was expert in the **Jehad(Religious battle) activities**, like horse riding, arrow shooting, javelin throw, sword fighting & hunting etc.

Since He was a Prince he himself took care of his responsibilities.

His **secret agents** use to give him the informations of the cities.

He use to check the the rates of the goods daily.

**He was genius, farsighted, brave, courageous & hard working.**

**He fought with the mad elephant.**

**He respected & honoured the religious scholars too much.**

**He had good faith on the honourable Shaikhs.**

**He went to Shaikh Saifuddin Sir Hindi Ra, and took advice regarding creating love & connection with Almighty Allah.**

**He visited the tombs of Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia, Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki & Shaikh Naseeruddin Chiragh Dehlvi Ra, and gifted the caretaker of the tomb.**

**He visited the tomb of his parents in Taj Mahal Agra.**

#### **Alamgeer's Daily Routine**

**He use to get up early morning offer Tahajjud prayer. Go to the mosque offered Fajar prayer in congregation. Recited Quran and go through Hadees. Offered Chasht prayer and then remained in seclusion in his private room.**

**He use to have Darbar Aam( General Court). Then Darbar-e-Khas( Special Court).**

**Then he use to enter his family residence. Have lunch take rest. Get up and take bath. Go to mosque and offer Zohar/Afternoon prayer alongwith the scholars, shaikhs, ameers and others.**

**Then he use to prepare caps and write Quran to earn for his personal expense.**

**He never took a single penny from the treasury for his personal expense.**

**Then he use to offer Asar prayer and sit in the court and performed the kingdom affairs.**

**Then he use to offer Maghrib prayer alongwith the courtiers.**

**After Isha prayer use to enter his bedroom and go through the books of Tafseer, Hadees, Fiqah & History. After midnight took rest.**

**He use to follow the guidance and advice of Shaikh Masoom.**

**He always remained in Wudhu/Ablution.**

**His tongue was always busy in making Zikr/Remembrance of Allah, ie. La-Ilaha Illallah etc.**

**He regularly fasted 3 days every month on 13, 14 & 15, and 3 days every week, monday, thursday & friday.**

**He use to wake up in Ramadhan after passage of 2/3rd night and remained busy in worship alongwith the scholars and pious shaikhs. Last 10 days he made Itekaf(Remained secluded in masjid).**

**He use to send too much amount every year to Kaaba/Baitullah.**

#### **Justice of Alamgeer**

**The Court of Alamgeer was open for every body whether rich or poor. Justice was made without any consideration of status.**

**Once Mirza Kam Bakhsh beloved son of Alamgeer was arrested for favouring someone.**

#### **Preparation of Fatawa Alamgeeri**

**Alamgeer was very pious & religious Hanafi follower. He had too much worry & concern to compile a book so that the muslims could follow the complete deen/religion. So he formed a committee of 10 scholars in the guardianship of Mulla Nizam to compile the book. A library full of books was donated specially for this purpose. Alamgeer himself use to go through the compilation day to day and give the final decision after discussion.**

**Ultimately the book named Fatawa Alamgeeri was prepared with the expenditure of 200,000 rupees. Now this book is included in the syllabus of all the Madaris.**

#### **Following are the Scholars:-**

**Mulla Wajihuddin Soharwardi Chishti Gopamvi**

**Mulla Shaikh Ahmed bin Abdul Mansoor Khateeb Farooqi.**

**Mulla Mohammed Jameel Jonpuri.**

**Qazi Mohammed Hussain Jonpuri.**

**Mulla Hamid Jonpuri.**

**Shaikh Raziuddin Bhagalpuri.**

**Syed Akbar.**

*Syedullah khan.*

*Jalaluddin Mohammed.*

*Syed Nizamuddin Thatvi.*

*Mohammed Shafi.*

*Mohammed Akram.*

*Mohammed Ghaus.*

*Syed Madan.*

*Ghulam Mohammed.*

*Inayatullah.*

*Alamgeer got it translated in Persian by Maulana Chalpi & Abdulla Roomi.*

#### Army Inspection

*Alamgeer use to inspect his 1 million army at the time of their Salat/Prayer.*

*He use to see the fights of the elephants.*

#### Mercy & Kindness of Alamgeer

*He generally use to forgive the faults of others.*

*He forgave his deadly enemy Sevajee.*

*He rarely gave order of assassination.*

*He was very kind to his public and always took care for the welfare and comfort of his public.*

*He use to take care of others than his ownself.*

*He was soft to the public but hard on the officials.*

#### Incidence & Battles

*Once Aurangzeb was fighting with Uzbeks in Badakhshan swords were shining and arrows were showering, Aurangzeb who was only 25 years of age started praying Zohar prayer in the battlefield, when the Uzbek Chief Abdul Aziz Khan saw this sight he was surprised and stopped the fight.*

*1657AD-Shahjahan became ill everyone was expecting his death, so Dara Shikoh brother of Aurangzeb fought with Aurangzeb to acquire the kingdom, but he was arrested and killed.*

*1658AD-Aurangzeb became the King, he arrested his father Shahjahan. After 8 years at the age of 77 in 1667AD.*

*1681AD-Aurangzeb went on fighting for 25 years against Daccan.*

*1686AD-He captured Bejapur.*

*1687AD-He captured Golkanda.*

*1688AD-Marhata power in the leadership of Sevajee was increasing day by day.*

#### Kingdom of Aurangzeb Alamgeer

*The kingdom of Alamgeer was greater than Akbar.*

*In the East entire Bengal. In the West Punjab, Afghanistan & Kashmeer upto Tibet.*

*West-East:-From Karachi to Asaam.*

*North-South:-From Himalya mountains to Indian Ocean.*

#### Reforms in Kingdom

*Courts were established, judges, lawyers were appointed.*

*Music, songs, dances and all other unlawful acts were totally stopped.*

*Security measures were adopted on the roads and highways to protect the travelers from robbers thieves & dacoits.*

*140,000 rupees were fixed for poor fund.*

*Temple Kashi of Shevnath in Banaras which was the center of usury & adultery was dismantled. Later law was passed that no other temples will be dismantled.*

#### Industrial Development

*Indian trade and business was greater than any biggest European country.*

*Only one business man Abdul Ghafoor of Surat income was more than the income of entire East India Company.*

#### Taxation System

**Zakat/Charity** from muslims and **Jizya/Tax** from non-muslims were collected by the government.

**Religious Affairs**

**The kingdom was Islamic** but the hindu's and other religions had full liberty to perform their religious worships. Hindu's burnt their deads but their wives were not allowed to be burnt alive.

**Scholars & Shaikhs**

**Mofassereen**:- Shaikh Ghulam Naqshbandi Lakhnavi. --1126H.

Shaikh Mulla Ahmed Jevan Methvi. --1138H.

Maulana Nooruddin. --1155H.

**Mohadiseen**:- Shaikh Noorul Haq bin Shaikh Abdul Haq Dehlvi. --1173H.

Haji Sibghatullah Khairabadi. --1157H.

**Qazi**:- Abdul Wahab. --1087H.

Shaikhul Islam Qazi Sadruddin Hargami.

Shahabuddin Gopamvi. --1130H.

**Mufti**:- Qazi Ahmed Bihari.

Askar Shahi.

**Development in Religious Teachings**

**Government & Private Madaris/Religious Schools** were opened in each and every locality which was funded by the **government**. **Properties** were awarded to the big scholars to give them relief from the worldly needs so that they may totally devote themselves for teaching.

**Alamgeer** awarded the private madaris with funds from the treasury of the kingdom.

**Few of the Madaris of Great Famous Shaikhs**:-

**Shah Abdur Rahim Dehlvi-Madarsa Rahimia-Dehli.**

**Mulla Zahid bin Aslam-Agra.**

**Shah Ghulam Naqshband Lakhnavi.**

**Mulla Jevan Amethvi.**

**Syed Qutbuddin.**

**Habib Katu Kashmeeri.**

**Syed Mubarak Bilgrami.**

**Shaikh Mohammed Afzal Ilahabadi.**

**Darul Uloom Firangi Mahal Lakhnow**

**Famous Darul Uloom of Hind from where Madrasa Nizamia started by Mulla Qutubuddin.**

After his martyrdom **Alamgeer** awarded his two sons with buildings and properties in 1105H.

**His younger son Mulla Nizamuddin** started his teaching and gained the popularity in the name of **Madrasa Nizamia** and the syllabus called **Dars-e-Nizami** is still being learned throughout this sub-continent. Hundreds of scholars from this family till now continued teaching in this madrasa and thousands of students after getting trained from this madrasa have spread each & every corner of **Hind** and **lightened the sub-continent, with the light of Islamic teaching.**

**Following are the famous scholars**:-

**Mulla Nizamuddin.**

**Maulana Bahrul Uloom Abdul Ali.**

**Maulana Abdul Waali.**

**Maulana Abdul Hakeem.**

**Mulla Hassan.**

**Mulla Hussain.**

**Maulana Abdul Hye Firangi Mahli.**

**7-Shah Alam Bahadur Shah s/o Aurangzeb**

**1118H-1123H(1706-1711AD)=5 yrs.**

**Age**- 73 yrs.

**Birth**- 1050H(1640AD).

**Death-** 1123H(1711AD). Body was buried in **Qutub Saheb-Shahjahan Abad**.

**Capital-** **Dehli**.

**Qualities**

**He** became **Hafiz Quran** in childhood.

**He** learned **Hadees & Fiqah** and became **Faqih**.

**He** was very fond of reading religious books.

**He** worshiped at night, offered nafil salat, made zikr of **Allah**, recited **Quran** and studied books of **Tafseer, Hadees, Fiqah & pious ones**.

**He** remained in the court like kings but wore simple dress in the house.

**He** offered 5 times prayer in congregation.

**He** lead the prayers on **Fridays & holidays**.

**His** recitation of **Quran** was so pleasing that even the arabs use to enjoy.

**Incidence & Battles**

**He** had to fight with his brothers and defeated them all, some of them were killed.

**1707AD-He** crushed the revolts of **Rajput**.

**He** crushed the riots by the **Sikh**.

**8-Jahandar Shah s/o Bahadur Shah**

**1123H-1124H(1712-1713AD)=1 yr.**

**Age-**

**Birth-**

**Death-** 1124H.

**Mazuddin** fought with his 3 brothers, killed them and became the king and adopted the title of **Jahandar Shah**.

**9-Farukh Sair s/o Azeemushan s/o Moazzam s/o Aurangzeb**

**1124H-1131H(1713-1719AD)=7 yrs.**

**Age-**

**Birth-**

**Death-** 1131H.

**Farukh Sair** defeated **Jahandar Shah** killed him and became king.

**Farukh Sair** was killed by **Hassan Ali & Abdullah**.

**Hassan Ali** crushed the revolt by **Ajeet Singh**.

**10-Nasiruddin Mohammed Shah s/o Bahadur Shah**

**1131H-1161H(1719-1749AD)=30 yrs.**

**Age-** 75 yrs.

**Birth-** 1114H.

**Death-** 1749H.

**Incidence**

**1719AD-Chela Ram Nagar** revolted in **Ilahabad** but soon after died in the disease of paralysis.

**1724AD-Nizamul Mulk** captured **Daccan** and became the **Ruler of Daccan**.

**The kingdom** was shattered riots & revolts started in the entire kingdom. **Marhata & Sikh** started gaining strength.

**Marhata** attacked on **Dehli** but was defeated.

**Nadir Shah**

**Nadir Shah** captured **Khurasan, Hirat, Qandhar**.

**Nadir Shah** sent his messenger to **King Mohammed Shah** but he was busy in enjoying wine & women. So he attacked on **Hind/India**, crossed **Indus River** and advanced towards **Punjab**, captured **Lahore** and attacked on **Dehli**.

**Burhanul Mulk traitor** went to **Nadir Shah**. Meanwhile **King Mohammed Shah** sent **Asif Jah** to **Nadir Shah**. Both of them spoke to **Nadir Shah** and he agreed to return back on payment of **Rupees 20,000,000**.

**Asif Jah** went back to the **King** and gave the report. **King Mohammed Shah**. He honoured him with the title of **Ameerul Umaraee and treasures**.

When **Burhanul Mulk traitor** came to know he just made **Nadir Shah** to attack on **Dehli**. **Nadir Shah** killed about 30,000 of the Royal army. Ultimately **Asif Jah** spoke to **Nadir Shah** for peace.

**Nadir Shah** returned back with **Taus throne** which valued Rs. 70,000,000, **Jewels** which valued 250,000,000, hundreds of elephants and Royal horses, all types of technical persons and **Hakeem Alvi Khan**.

The kingdom was now ruined, army was destroyed, treasury was emptied, western part of **River Sind** was also captured by the **Iranians**.

**Sikhs & Raja's** captured **Sir hind**.

**Marhata's** captured **Southern & Western provinces** and started attacking on **Bihar, Bengal and Urissa**.

**Ali Mohammed Khan Rohela** captured the portion at the junction of **Ganga & Jamna**.

**Saadat Ali Khan** captured **Awadh**.

**Ali Wardi Khan** captured **Bengal**.

**Asif Jah Nizamul Mulk** captured **Daccan**.

#### Development in Religious Teachings

**Nawab Sharfuddaula Iradat Khan** constructed a Madrasa in **Dehli** in 1125H and adjacent a mosque also.

**Maulana Nooruddin Ahmedabadi** constructed a Madrasa in **Gujrat**.

**Kingdom treasury** was empty therefore the rich religious & pious persons were running the Madaris successfully.

**Shah Waliullah Mohaddis Dehlvi Ra** maintained his father's **Shah Abdur Raheem** madrasa and Islamic teaching continued by him and his descendants like, **Shah Abdul Aziz, Shah Mohammed Ishaq, Shah Abdul Qadir** etc. and Islamic education reached in all the four corners of **Hind/India**.

**Madrasa Nizamia**.

**Qazi Shahabuddin bin Mohammed Hassan Adhami** established **Madrasa Shahabia**.

**Hamdullah Sandelvi** student of **Mulla Nizamuddin** established madrasa in **Sandela** near **Lukhnow**.

**Qazi Mubarak bin Daim Adhami** established madrasa in **Dehli**.

#### 11-King Ahmed Shah s/o Mohammed Shah

1161H-1167H(1749-1754AD)=6 yrs.

**Age-**

**Birth-**

**Death-**

**Ahmed Shah** gave the important positions of the kingdom to the six sons of **Asif Jah** and was engaged in **luxuries & enjoyment**.

**Ahmed Shah & Wazeerul Mulk Safdar Jang** kept on fighting each other. Ultimately **Safdar Jang** was defeated. **Aaqibat Mahmood** became wazer. He consulted the scholars and overthrew the **King** and throned **Sultan Azeezuddin bin Mazuddin** entitled with **Alamgeer Sani**.

#### 12-Alamgeer Sani s/o Jahandar Shah( Sultan Azizuddin bin Mazuddin)

1167H-1172H (1754-1759AD)=5 yrs.

**Age-**

**Birth-**

**Death-1173H.**

### Kingdom

**Alamgeer Sani kingdom** were some provinces at the junction of **Ganga & Jamna River** and in the south several provinces at **Satlaj River**.

-**Gujrat** was in the hands of **Marhata**.

-**Bengal, Bihar & Urissa** were in the control of the descendants of **Ali Wardi Khan**.

-**Awadh** was under the control of **Safdar Jang**.

-**Central junction of Ganga & Jamna** was being ruled by **Bangash tribe**.

-**Rohail Khand** was the property of **Hafizul Mulk, Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Nawab Donde Khan, Nawab Najeebuddaula & Nawab Mohammed Ali Khan**.

-**Punjab** was with **Ahmed Shah Durrani**.

-**Dacca** was under dispute with the sons of **Nizamul Mulk**.

-**British traders** were also looking for availing the chance of capturing some territory.

**Muslim leaders** were fighting with each other, with the result **Marhatta's and Sikhs** got the chance to attack on muslims.

**1762AD-Marhata's** attacked with 500,000 army. **Shah Waliullah Ra.** wrote letter to **Ahmed Shah Abdali**, and also wrote letter to **Najeebuddaula** to call **Ahmed Shah** to crush the **Marhata's**. He also gave the glad tiding of the victory to the muslims.

**Ahmed Shah** arranged his **40,000 army** against **500,000 army** of **Marhata's** in the battlefield of **Panipath**, and he himself stood up praying in front of **Almighty Allah**. After fierce fighting muslims became victorious. About **200,000 Marhata army** was killed in the battlefield, the rest flew away, **Afghan army** followed them and killed hundreds of them. Thousands of them died in felling in the trenches. Women and children were arrested. 20,000 **Afghan army** was also martyred.

A huge amount of booty was obtained, thousands of camels loaded with valuable goods, thousands of **horses, cattle**, plenty of **elephants** and **weapons** were obtained.

After the victory **Ahmed Shah** stayed for few days in **Dehli** and handed over the power to **King Mohammed Shah Alam Sani** and returned back to **Qandhar**.

### 13-Jalaluddin Mohammed Shah Alam Sani s/o Azizuddin Alamgeer sani

**1172H-1221H(1759-1806AD)=49 yrs.**

**Age-** 81 yrs.

**Birth-** 1140H.

**Death-** 1221H.

**Wazeer:-Shujauddaula.**

**Ameerul Umara:-Najeebuddaula.**

### Qualities

**He** was fond of gaining knowledge.

**He** learnt **Arabic, Persian, Turkish & Sanskrit**.

**He** had connection with pious **Shaikhs**.

**He** made bait with **Syed Mohammed Durvash**, also benefitted with **Maulana Fakhruddin**.

### East India Company

**Britisher's** established this company at the time of **King Farukh Sair** and purchased 38 villages in **Bengal** and also got permission to trade without taxation with the signature of the **President** of the company. Internally the company started conspiracy against the muslim rulers. When **Nawab Sirajuddaula** became the **Nazim of Bengal**, **Britisher's** became against him and with the help of **Nawab Karnatak** attacked on **Nawab Sirajuddaul**. **He** defeated the **Britisher's**.

**Britisher's** signed a treaty with **Nawab Sirajuddaula** on the basis of previous contract.

After sometimes **Britisher's** conspired and made pact with **Mir Jafar traitor** son-in-law of **Ali Wardi Khan** to make him **Nazim of Bengal**.

**Nawab Sirajuddaul** was unaware of this conspiracy. **Britisher's** attacked on **Nawab Sirajuddaul** and in the battlefield **Mir Jafar** betrayed and joined the **Britisher's**, due to which

**Nawab Sirajuddaula** was defeated and killed. Since then the **Britisher's** got hold in **Begal** and started dreaming for controlling the **Government of Hind/India**.

**1761AD-Mir Jafar** was arrested by the **Company** and his son-in-law was made **Nazim of Bengal**.

**1761AD-King** defeated **Raja Ram Narayn** but later the **Company** sent his army and after fierce fighting and killing the **King** had to surrender in **Patna**. **King** left for **Allahabad** on the request call by **Shujauddaula & Najeebuddaula**.

#### **Battle of Baksar**

**1764AD-The King, Shujauddaula and Raja of Banaras** fought with huge army with the **Company army** too many **Britisher's** were killed, but when the battle was about to won **Raja of Banaras** betrayed and joined the **Company army**. **Shujauddaula** flew away to **Nawabs of Rohail Khand** and the **King** handed himself to the **Britisher's**. This victory changed the fate of **India**, now the **Britisher's** who came for trade now became the **Ruler of three big provinces**.

**Shujauddaula** made peace treaty with the **Britisher's** on handing over **Allahabad & Shahjahanabad** to King **Shah Alam Sani**.

**1765AD-Mir Jafar traitor** died, the **Company** made his son **Najmuddaula, Nazim of Bengal**.

**Shah Alam** ruled in **Allahabad** and **Shujauddaula** use to give him **Rs. 1,800/- per month** for his needs. 7 years he remained in **Allahabad** enjoying luxuries.

**1771AD-King Shah Alam** came to **Dehli**. **Najeebuddaula** died so the **Marhata's** welcomed the **King** and made plan to rule on entire **Hind** with the help of the **King**.

**1772AD-Nawab Zabta Khan** was hinderance for the **Marhata's** so they defeated him with the help of **King** and like this **Ghaus garh & Saharanpur** was captured.

**1776AD-Najaf Khan Irani(Shiya)** was brave, he entered in the army of **King**. He defeated the **Jat's** and then the joint force of **Sikh's & Roheela's**. **Nawab Zabta Khan** surrendered.

**King** gave the title of **Ameerul Umara** to **Najaf Khan**. Now he started preaching **shiyam** and **Islamic Identity** started perishing, immodesty became common.

**1781AD-Mirza Najaf Khan** crushed the revolts of **Sikh's** and again the territory upto **Lahore** came under **Moghal Kingdom**.

**1782AD-Mirza Najaf Khan** died and the **Moghal Kingdom** was shattered. **The King** again came under the control of **Marhata's**.

**1785AD-Nawab Zabta Khan** died and his son **Nawab Ghulam Qadir** defeated the **Marhata's** and captured **Dehli**. He became the **Ameerul Umara**. The **Umara of the Moghal Kingdom** was against the **King** because of his stupidity. They all helped **Nawab Ghulam Qadir**.

**1787AD-Nawab Ghulam Qadir** captured **Dehli, Fort of Aligarh**, then he had to return to **Saharanpur** because the **Sikhs** again revolted.

**1788AD-Ghulam Qadir** came back to **Dehli**, all the **Umara** and **Royal army** supported him, seeing this **Shah Alam** again made him **Ameerul Umara**.

**Shah Alam** was again & again supporting the **Marhata's** so he was dismissed and **Bedar Bakht s/o Ahmed Shah** was throned. **Marhata's** with the support of the **King** again revolted. **Ghulam Qadir** with anger tortured the **King's** family and took out the eyes of the **King**.

**1789AD-The courtiers** became against **Ghulam Qadir** on this cruelty. **The Marhata's** got the opportunity and killed **Ghulam Qadir** into pieces and like this he got martyrdom.

**1803AD-The Marhata's** after passage of time house arrested the **King**. The 5th wife of King **Shah Alam** advised him to take help from the **Britisher's**. **King** wrote letter to **Lord Valesly** for help, which was immediately accepted because the **Britisher's** feared that the **French** may not favour the **King**. **British Governor General** sent his **Commander-in-Chief** with the letter that we are always ready to help you, if you come under our protection, the **British Government** will maintain your honour and dignity and will give an handsome amount for you and your family which will be acceptable to you. **The King** answered that my excellency is ready to come under protection of **British Government**.

**1803AD-British Commander-in-Chief General Lord Lake** fought bravely & fiercely against the **Marhata's & French army General Yukeen** and got victory.,

**Lord Lake** came to **King** and gave glad tiding of freedom from **Marhata's. Zubdatunnisa** wife of the King said that **Shah is wishing you success and awarding you title of Farzand Dilband(beloved son)**. **Lord Lake** took off his cap and saluted and thanked for the award of the title. **The British Brigade** gave **Guard of Honour to the King**. Then the King entered the fort with grace & dignity and Manifested on the throne.

**13th Sept. 1803AD-Commander-in-Chief General Lord Lake** with his army entered the Capital **Dehli**, people welcomed him. The General consoled & satisfied the public. Commander-in-Chief left **Dehli** and Lt. Colonel Akarloni the Deputy Joint General was deputed as **Resident of Moghal Kingdom by the British Government**.

**1804AD-Revari** was captured by British army. King congratulated the Commander-in-Chief and honoured him with special titles.

**1805AD-King** was informed about the terms & conditions between the **British Government and the King which was as follows:-**

1-The surrounding territory of **Dehli** on the right bank of **Jamna River** will be for the needs of the Royal family and will be under the control of **Dehli Resident**, and governed according to British rules and signed by **Shah Alam**.

2-The Civil & Criminal Court in the territory given to the King will be ruled according to **Islamic laws** and punishment of sentenced to death will be given with the prior permission of the King. Cutting of any part of a body will be forbidden.

**The King was a puppet of British Government.**

**Nov. 1806AD-He destroyed the Moghal Kingdom and died.**

**Scholars & Shaikhs**

**Shah Fakhruddin bin Shah Nizamuddin Aurangabadi- Birth-1126H. Death- 1199H.**

**Mazhar Jan-e-Jana bin Mirza Jan Dehlvi- Birth- Death- 1195H. Martyred by Mirza Najaf Khan**

**Irani.**

**Shah Abdul Aziz bin Shah Waliullah Dehlvi- Birth- 1159H. Death- 1239H.**

**Shah Rafiuddin " " " " Birth- Death- 1232H.**

**Shah Abdul Qadir " " " " Birth- Death- 1230H.**

**Shah Abdul Ghani " " " "**

**Hafiz Fakhruddin**

**Princess of Shah Alam**

**1-Prince Jahandar Shah**

**Deputy Ruler- 1174H-1185H.**

**Age-39 yrs.**

**Birth-1162H.**

**Death- 1201H.**

**14-Akbar Shah Sani s/o Shah Alam**

**1221H-1253H(1806-1837AD)=32 yrs.**

**Age-84 yrs.**

**Birth-1173H.**

**Death- 1253H.**

**The Resident of the Company joined the celebration of the King being throned.**

**Gradually the honour and dignity of the King was ignored.**

**Religious Condition**

**Islamic Identities** were finished. **Idolatory ways & customs** were introduced in the muslim society. **Innovations** were introduced in Islam.

**Nikah/Islamic way of marriage** was finished.

**Khatna/Circumcision** was stopped.

*Taziyah procession in Moharram was taken out with pomp & show.*

*Shah Mohammed Ismaeel Shaheed Ra, took the step against Idolatory Customs & Innovations.*

*1824AD- Shah Ismaeel Shaheed made bayet with Shah Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi Ra and started preparing an army for Jehad. Started Jehad movement via Thanesar, Malir, Kotla, Mamdot, Bhawalpur, Hyderabad Sindh, Khangarh to Qandhar, then to Kabul, via Khayber valley to Punjab. Several fights took place with the Sikhs. Sultan Mohammed Khan Pathan betrayed. Muslim army came to Balakot.*

*Sardar Sher Singh attacked with huge army the Pathans flew away with the fear of cannons, Shah Ahmed Shaheed & Shah Ismaeel Shaheed was martyred at Balakot.*

*1832AD-Dehli was taken away by the Company.*

*1835AD-Currency was also coined in the name of the Company.*

#### 15-Bahadur Shah Zafar s/o Akbar Shah sani

*1253H-1273H(1837-1857AD)=20 yrs.*

*Age-89 yrs.*

*Birth-1189H.*

*Death-1278H.*

#### Qualities

*He was a good Qari.*

*He learnt Arabic & Persian.*

*He was very brave, expert in archery, sword fighting, horse riding & elephant riding.*

*He was a good poet.*

*He was religious & pious.*

*He was humble, polite and well behaved.*

*He use to respect & regard the Shaikhs.*

*He made bayt with a Shaikh.*

*He himself use to take bayt and had several followers. The Resident of the Company passed a rule that no army officers will make bayt with the Shah.*

*He use to take care of his general public.*

#### Daily Routine

*He use to get up at Tahajjud offered Nafil Salat and made Zikr of Allah, then took rest, then offered Fajar Salat. Then held the Court dealt with the political and public affairs. Then entered the harem in Palace, took lunch and rest. Then offered Zohar Salat and remained busy in remembrance of Allah. Then offered Asar prayer. Then held the Cabinet meeting. Then offered Maghrib prayer and took dinner. After offering Isha prayer went to bed.*

#### British Authority

*Since the Battle of Plassy the Britisher's were capturing the Moghal Kingdom. Day by day they were dominating and gaining control cunningly by causing the provinces to fight with each other and with the excuse of supporting the weak.*

*1854AD-The British Lt. Governor in his letter use to address the Shah "May it please be noted your majesty" and ended with "Your majestys faithful servant". But on 22 Aug. 1854*

*Mr. Caliun, Lt. Governor of Agra addressed the Shah with "My dear Zafar" and ended with "Sincerely". This badly shocked the Shah.*

*The Shah became too old and weak and was under the control of his wife Zenat Mahal and the Wazeer Ahsanullah Khan who was the agent of the Britishers.*

*1856AD-Shah appointed his son Prince Jawan Bakht as heir to the throne, but next day the Company called the eldest son Mirza Qavaish and made him the Successor on condition that the title of Shah is abolished and will be called Prince only. The pention which was 125,000 will be reduced to 15,000 only.*

**1857AD**-The maternal grandson of **Shah Abdul Aziz Ra**, became fed up with the insults, hardships and interference in the religious affairs by the **British Government** and therefore announced the country of enemy and waged **war/Jehad** against infidel.

**Maulvi Ahmedullah Shah** took bayt with his followers to fight against the **Britishers**. He also gave training of fighting tactics to his followers. His speech was attended by thousands of hindu's and muslims. The 19th regiment of **British Indian army** became against the **Britishers**.

**May 1857AD**-The soldiers of the regiment revolted and killed the army officers, even the public came out and supported the soldiers. All of them came to **Dehli to Shah**.

**Shah** sat on the throne and formed a **Council to deal with the battle affairs**. **Mirza Jawan Bakht** was made the **Wazeer of War**.

**Lord Hastings** started siezing the properties of the leaders.

#### Royal Announcement

**Announcement** was made by the **Shah** that a **Law of Justice** is passed to stop killing of the **Britishers** and all the cases may be brought in the **Court of Shah** where justice will be done and no cruelty will be done to anyone.

There was no effect of this announcement on the general public. Looting and killing continued in the city under the leadership of rakish princess.

Leader of the Mujahideen **Maulvi Syed Sarfraz Ali** one of the follower of **Syed Ahmed Shaheed Ra**, was taking bayt for **Jehad**. One of the commissioned officer **Bakht Khan** took bayt and brought his artillery and 3 regiments to **Dehli**.

**July 1857AD**-**Shah** made **General Bakht Khan** his assistant and commander in chief. He lifted the tax on sugar & salt. He also announced that any prince seen looting, his nose will be cut.

The fatwa/sentence by **Qazi** was given for **Jebad** by **Maulana Fazlul Haq**, people started coming from different cities to join in **jehad**.

**General Bakht Khan** started **jehad** and started defeating the **Britishers** at every battle. **Britishers** bought **Munshi Rajab Ali**, **Zeenat Mahal** & **Mirza Moghal**. They blew up the magazine. **Chaman Lal** started sending and disclosing the schemes made by the **General**. **Prince Mirza Moghal** and other princess started conspiracy against the **General**. Wherever the army was sent in the leadership of the **princess**, they came back defeated.

#### Defeat

The result of the conspiracy by **Moghal princess** and **National traitors** was that the victory by the muslims turned into defeat.

**General Bakht Khan** took away his confident persons and tried the **Shah** to take with him so that later **jehad** may be continued, but the **Shah** refused. The result was, **Shah** was arrested alongwith **Mirza Jawan Bakht** & **Zeenat Mahal**. The heads of all the princess were cut off and presented to the **Shah**.

This was the end of about 330 years of **Moghal kingdom** & about 880 years of **Muslim Kingdom** in Hind/India.

**Jan. 1858AD**-The court gave the decision of exile to the **Shah** on accusation of Revolt, murder and provoking the army. So **Shah** was exiled to **Rangoon** where he died and buried in Nov. 1862AD.

At his death he said a couplet which meant:-

How unfortunate is **Zafar** that he could not get a piece of land for his burial in his homeland.